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neial Committee .- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS Louiso, Educate Quincy, Samuel Phili-Wespell Phillips. [This committee is asible for the financial economy of the paper, ad not for any of its debts.]

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XVIII.--NO. 5.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION From the Chronotype.

WASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCI-ETY.

The annual meeting of this Society commerced sterday at the Melodeon. A glance at the meetegerus) at the meeting was enough to assure us that the same stereo-ng was enough to assure us that the same stereo-ped faces and officers were on hand as usual, at that no progress was observable in this partic-

a intermeetings of previous years.

"tet all the old familiar forms were not there.—

"s society is growing 'small by degrees,' though headthully less, as the poet has it.

Never was the truth of the proverb, that folly security as well as wisdom, so forcibly pre-ned to our thoughts, as during our stay at the

Melodeon yesterday.

Contrasting the professions of the prominent Contrasting the professions of the prominent seas there, with their proceedings, and remembering as we did, the history of the movement see: the stormy times of '35, we undertook to find acuse for the present position of the men, whose some once had some potency in this State, but she are now shorn of their moral strength, who note nothing with their adulations or curses, and cting whose movements the great mass of the ale know but little, and care even less than they

To this query, there is but one answer. INTOLE-To the query, there is no a the two rocks upon such these zealous, self-denying, devoted and active reformers have made shipwreck. And tocause which they honestly have so much ar the cause which they honestly have so much theart, moves on without aid from their labors, all even in spite of their gyrations. It now has a deep a hold upon the public mind, that the mississ and errors of its devoted advocates cannot d its onward progress.

rest its ouward progress.

The members of the Mass. Society, if they had at been blinded by bigotry, and deaf to all—the ranings of history, and ignorant of the laws of an's nature, would never nave been found in their sent anomalous position.

THE LIBERATOR.

MONOPOLY OF THE SOIL.

LONDON, 1847.

esent anomalous position.
It required no great sagacity to perceive the inmastency and dishonesty of men, who, dissenting
on all Christendom, will suffer none to dissent rem themselves—who demand freedom of con-tience, yet refuse to grant it—who execute perseat persecute-who urge reason against me apparent, and authority against another.

These things could not be borne. Those who

me trampled on every institution of government, used defiance at public opinion, the deep rooted udices and laws of their country, cannot long some anathemas of any force against those who me and rebuke intolerance from the advocates of edom, despotism in an upstart sect, infallibility e passed the greater part of their lives in error No restraints can be imposed on the liberty of mate judgment, by men at war with nearly every man institution. Minds which have freed themless from the bondage of ages will not submit to tranny which can plead no ancient title, and ose monstrous assumptions of power are equally scalous and contemptible.

May the instructive lesson of this Society not be est to mankind.

From the Democratic (! ! !) Review. THE CUNARD STEAMER LINE.

The Cunard steamer line from Boston to Liverthe cubart steamer line from boson to Liver-ol are coming hereafter to New York, as the upretors are alarmed at the rivalry so suddenly denced by the appearance of the American line steamers from New York via Southampton to remen. So far, these trans-atlantic steamers been wholly supported by American patronwhich, if once withdrawn, will throw them ably on their beam-ends. And this is a result by to occur from present symptoms. If the d-and who can doubt that is not equal to British any day, on sea or land? dis beyond all question certain, that every true-and American will cheerfully lend every en-magement to his country's enterprise. There is

r reason, stronger still, why we should give while to this English Cunard line, which, in day of its ascendancy, dared to venture upon ratal display of hostility to American prejudithat should be remembered now.
Only last year, that black vagabond, Douglass,

spent his time in England, propagating his times against the United States, which were lly swallowed by Euglish hypocrites and returned to this country in the Cambria, un-he especial protection of Capt. Judking, who nsisted that this offensive negro should sit at with American gentlemen; and, failing in he magnanimously gave up to his odorous tge his own hed and state room. The year te that, Capt, Judkins, whose black propensire strong in the ascendant, authorized this ne negro to hold forth on his deck against ly and infuny of lying America, that liberty in one breath, and refused to live jowl with their nigger brethren in the On remonstrances being temperately made one American gentlemen, this insolent cub of sea, Capt. Judkins, threatened to put them in Ought we not to get him up a public din-a cold bath to boot, on his advent in New This suggestion, we learn, is under medi-

edging the obligation.

W. L. Garrison.

EDWARD SEARCH.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Such is the man who now stands up and depre-cates the work of his own hands. Such is the man who now stands up to show, by ingenious ar-gument, how we might have extended slavery, wronged Mexico, outraged civilization, and our-

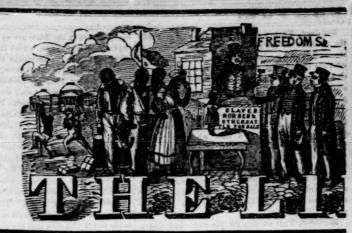
very, from the Providence Journal :-

THE ALBANY PATRIOT AND THE ANNEX-ATION OF MEXICO.

We have been accustomed for some time past to for strange things from the Albany Patriot, cularly since it has ascended to the regions of and has been delighting itself with the transdentals of Macedon. But we were not pre-ted to see it throw its ponderous length into the sme of annering all Mexico per force of Ameri-trus! So, however, it appears to be. We a liberal extract:—Ulica Liberty Press.

for simplicity's sake, and to reduce the thing to

at, suppose one of the truest and ablest men itry were now put at the head of affairs s they are, with a Congress ready to approve ecommendations. Would it be his duty to aw the army from Mexico, and abandon the to the disorder, confusion and violence that dense upon that step? For ourselves, we to answer—No. Others will answer acall wars, from principle and policy, we still to the rightfulness and necessity of a national status a local police. Thus, if it were in ower, we would establish a police in South and Kentucky vigorous enough, and ed with functions sufficiently precise and ento compel Calhoun and Clay to open fair is with the people that labor for them—to the services rendered them up to the last red cent. Heaven knows we would do it, what might! Well, down in Mexico, the endure all the oppression and extortion as well be described, excepting only chattelitself. They have no protection—no gui-inself. They have no protection—no gui-ano justice—no government. Should we fon them to luck—priest-craft—military ex-iss-robber spoliations? We would do no thing, but should feel called upon by the hiest considerations to establish 'justice be-n A man and his neighbor' there as elsewhere. auch for the sentiment or theory of the thing,



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1848 SOUTHERN DEGENERACY OF MIND.

Some things may be anticipated in the judg-ments we form by the general course of events.— From allusions already made to well known facts, A soul-inspired correspondent of the Christian World illustrates the intellectual as well as the moral it is settled in our own judgment, beyond all rea-sonable doubt, that within a very limited period, Mexico is to be one with the United States. If any lesson is to be learned from the past, nature and providence have decided this matter. We degeneracy of the South, under the withering influence of Slavery, in the following graphic man-

and providence have decided this matter. We may be alarmed at the prospect, deprecate the union of such strange and in some respects conflicting materials, as Mr. Culhoun does—abolitionists even may turn up their noses in aristocratic arogance at the thought of a deteriorated race—it is all in vain—resistance will prove unavailing. Assuming this to be a fact, is it not infinitely better that the thing should be consummated at once, than that the process should be prolonged by annexing a slice at a time? This would only keep the country divided by fierce partizanship and angry debate.—The war spirit would be fostered among our own people and the Mexicans too. Each instance of union would lead to a severe struggle in both countries, and very likely to a war. Let us at once know the precise work before us. If it is to tame, school, educate and humanize 4,000,000 of Indians, remove all impediments out of the way—establish the rights of conscience—afford ample and complete security to person, property, employment—and then let us take the business in land. Washington, Henry, Jefferson, Marshall, all the establish the rights of conscience—afford ample and complete security to person, property, employment—and then let us take the business in hand with resolution and good hope. Every thing can be done that ought to be done. The wave of improvement can be made to roll over even Mexico, blind and sensual as she undoubtedly is! So far from looking with scorn upon her people, we should rejoice to see representatives from her independent States taking their seats upon the floor of Congress. She has able men amidst her darkness and ruins. Let us recognize them as brothtate in Cayenne, for the purpose of emancipating the slaves, has this-'Would to God, a like spirit ness and ruins. Let us recognize them as brothers and those whom they represent! might diffuse itself generally into the minds of the people of this country! but I despair of seeing it.'
Jefferson says—'The love of justice and the love
of country plead equally the cause of these people;
and it is a moral reproach to us that they should
have pleaded so long in vain, and should not have produced a single effort, nay, I fear, not much se-rious willingness to relieve them and ourselves from our present condition of moral and political reprobation.' And hear Patrick Heury—'I believe a time will come, when an opportunity will be of-fered to abolish this lamentable evil. Every thing I will send you, when opportunity offers, a tract

which has just been issued here, on the right of aristocracy to the soil. You, I know, are interested in
all things that involve the rights of man, and this
question is one that lies at the root. It is one that
must come up for consideration in the new world,
and ought to be well considered and understood;
for it is of supreme importance.

The use of the soil was given to man as man—
not to the individual, but to the roce—and the use

fered to abolish this lamentable evil. Every thing
we can do is to inprove it, if the ppens in our day;
if not, let us transmit to our descendants, together
with our slaves, a pity for their unhappy lot, and
our abhorrence of slavery. They called upon
posterity in vain, they relied upon posterity in vain,
they relied upon posterity in vain,
they relied upon posterity in vain,
they relied upon to expect, that if they, the heroes in the
heroic age, could not do the work, that their children, corrupted by the inheritance of sin as wealth
and power, would have the heart and strength for
this. The race of men which succeeded them at not to the individual, but to the race—and the use has been, as most other things in the days of our ignorance, converted into an abuse. You will see the argument for resuming possession on the part of society at large, is well stated; and I am in hopes, South, have been dwarfed.

The race of men which succeeded them at the South, felt the curse of slavery organized into an institution of the country, upon their natures, dwarfing them. The men of slavery of 'the last seven and forty years,' this country's men at the South, have been dwarfed.

society at large, is well stated; and I am in hopes, by sending a few copies to you, that if the parties in New York who advocate the re-distribution of the land there, should see this letter, they may apply to you for the spare copy, and that its arguments may reach those who feel interest on this subject in America.

I have only seen reference to their doctrines on the subject, extracted into a paper hers now dead. Those extracts led me to think that, though right

the subject, extracted into a paper here now dead. Those extracts led me to think that, though right in principle, they sought a wrong mode of change.

According to my recollection, the 'Young America' (I think that was the name of the paper) advocated the right of every man to the actual personal possession of an equal share—a scheme which would not work permanently, and if sought to be carried not work permanently, and if sought to be carried and the state of the proper sould be continued in the subject. The recognised law of universal liberty is the only law of a great soul's growth now. It may be born great, but it cannot grow and wax great, except under the nurture of this expanding law, recognised in all thoughts and things. If I chain a slave, my soul is chained. The universe for genius to dwell and expand in, is freedom. Inward experience, alone with the great God and his works, out, would work injury to the princip contended for.

The true scheme of reform, in this respect, is to compensate all existing interests—to vest the whole that the scheme of the scheme of reform, in this respect, is to compensate all existing interests—to vest the whole that the scheme of reform his lips ever compensate all existing interests—to vest the whole into the hands of the State—and to let it out on leases for lives, or years sufficiently long to induce improved cultivation by the lessees, reserving all mines and minerals to the State. By these means, the rent on the Royalties, or tolls, would go to provide the general expenditure for the general good, to sustain the orphan, the aged, the impotent, and the poor—to provide national education, to form

to sustain the orphan, the aged, the impotent, and the roots in the rich soil of that Revolutionary period, and lived to cast their shadows into this century, have died out now and they have left no per behind them in all that forest where they grew. The administration might be by municipalities, under a Supreme Board; the letting by public auction, as a check upon corrupt bargaining; and as the value of all land increases with the increase of population, the increased exigencies would meet with an increased income.

If any gentleman, who may take an interest in this question, would do me the kindness to forward to me any of their publications on the subject, addressed to 137 Cheapaide, London, England, I shall to call Southern men theorists, and Northern men

dressed to 137 Cheapside, London, England, I shall to call Southern men theorists, and Northern men feel obliged, and have much pleasure in acknowlman who was the theorist, and the Southern man practical. The mind of the South, said he, is eminently practical; and that of the North speculative. He asserted, in proof of his statement, that all the poets, and most of the inventors of this country, were from the North. He referred for a palpable The e is a great deal of truth in the following remarks respecting this obdurate, impudent, yet circumspect and sagacious advocate of perpetual slavery, from the Providence Journal:—

were from the North. The referred for a papane illustration of his view to the Patent Office, filled with Northern inventions, while very few were from the North. The restrict for a papane illustration of his view to the Patent Office, filled with Northern inventions, while very few were from the North.

The cast-iron that view to the Patent Office, filled with Northern inventions, while very few were from the North.

The referred to a papane illustration of his view to the Patent Office, filled with Northern inventions, while very few were from the North.

The cast-iron that view to the Patent Office, filled with Northern inventions, while very few were from the Northern invention of his view to the Patent Office, filled with Northern inventions, while very few were from the Northern inventions, while very few were from the Northern inventions, while very few were from the Northern invention of his view to the Patent Office, filled with Northern inventions, while very few were from the Northern inventions, while very few were from the Northern inventions, while very few were from the Northern inventions of the Northern inventions, while very few were from the Northern inventions, while very f 'In reading the eloquent speech of this great statesman,' it says, 'and in assenting to the just-mess of many of its views, we are painfully remainded of the fact that, of all the men in the them. He has no spiritual insight, no wish

country, he himself is most responsible for the evils of which he complains. The annexation of Texas is the cause of the mighty evils under which the country is suffering, and of those greater evils by which the country is threatened; and this was south produces no inventive genins in the arts; the work of John C. Calhoun. All the schemes of the south produces no inventive genins in the arts; the work of John C. Calhoun. All the schemes of the south produces no inventive genins in the arts;

the work of John C. Calhoun. All the schemes of speculators and deimagogues, all the miserable pettifogging of Tyler, all the bold falsehoods of Walker, could never have accomplished that great work of iniquity, if Mr. Calhoun had thrown his great name in the scale of truth and right and justice. But in all the origin of the business, in all the initiatory measures, in every thing which made the minitatory measures, in every thing which made the war inevitable, he acted with those who now constitute the war party. He acted with them up to the point where, with sagacious foresight, he saw that the interests of slavery ended, and then he left them. He is not the first man who has found how much ensier it is to start men upon a wrong course, than to arrest them in it.

It will not do for Mr. Calhoun to say that the war might have been prevented, if prudent counsels had prevailed. He knew very well that prident counsels would not prevail; and to guard against the possibility of that, he overthrew, in the Baltimore Convention, the most prudent and sagacious of the candidates, and forced upon the country a man who he knew would be the pliant instrument of the party.

Such is the man who now stands up and depression of the world is against her. The civilization of the world is against her. The civilization of the world is against her. The civilization of the world is against her.

The literature of the world is against her. The civilization of the world is against her. The religion of the world is against her. She ought to beg pardon, on her bended knees, to universal humanity, for making shipwreck of the grandest promise of a nation that was ever launched upon the heaving bosom of time.

And we will not forget, we will ever remember, that we of the North ever recessory with the South

wronged mexico, outraged civilization, and our-selves escaped the evil consequences; as though the eternal laws of God's providence did not pro-vide a punishment for national as well as for indi-vidual wickedness.'

From the Philadelphia Non-Slaveholder.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Much has been said in the public papers, lately, of the movements in Western Virgina with a view to the extinction of slavery in that part of the State. We had hoped that the discussious which have been carried on there for a year or two past, originated in a consciousness of the sinfulness of slavery, anekthat, in the end, whatever mode of slavery, and the properties of the ground of these movements is no other than that of pure selfishness on the part of the principal actors, with no reference to the good of the victime of their cupidity. The ruinous effects of slavery.

Dr. Ruffner, President of the Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, recently presented, at a public meeting in that place, 'Oulines of a scheme for the removal of slavery.' He proposes that the further importation of slaves into Western Virginia shall be prohibited by law, but the exportation of slaves into Western Virginia shall be prohibited by law, but the exportation as large of the will amount to no restrictions in regard to age, which will amount to no restrictions in regard to age, which will amount to no restrictions in regard to age, which will amount to no restrictions in regard to age, which will amount to no restrictions in regard to age and the prohibited by law, but the exportation of slaves are to remain in their present condition, but their offspring born after certain day are to be emancipated at an age not they arrive at the age of five years. The heirs of the present condition, but their offspring born after they arrive at the age of five years. The heirs of the prohibited by a public present condition, but their offspring born after THE EMANCIPATED BE COLONIZED. THIS WOULD BE BEST FOR ALL PARTIES.' He then goes into a calculation to show how readily the small number eventually left in the State and emancipated, after the great mass had been removed as slaves by exthe great mass had been removed as slaves by exportation to other States, could be sent to Liberia!

'So easy would it be,' he adds, 'to remove the bugaboo of a free negro population, so often held up to deter us from emancipation.' Such are the principal features in the grand scheme proposed, for what? Not, surely, for the emancipation of the slaves in Western Virginia, but for their removal from the State either as slaves or freemen. Let the author of it exhibit in his own language the notives by which the advocates of this miscalled motives by which the advocates of this miscalled emancipation are influenced. By this measure, says Dr. R., 'slavery will be slowly but surely abolished, without detriment or inconvenience to slaveholders. No pecuniary loss can be sustained, except at the option of the slaveholders, who, if they think that the measure will diminish the value of their slaves in West Virginia, can sell them for exportation to take them away, with the certainty of making more out of them in that way than they could by keeping them and their children as slaves in by keeping them and their children as slaves in West Virginia. If they choose to stay, and submit to the operation of the emancipation law, they have the certainty of gaining more by the rise in the value of their lands, than they will lose in the

HIM SELL NEGROES, and buy land."

In relation to the plan before us, it cannot even In relation to the plan before us, it cannot even be said that 'the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel;' for there is neither mercy nor justice in it to the slave. He is to be sacrificed that the country may be enriched, its agriculture improved, the wealth of its mines drawn out, and the 'value of the lands and town property of West Virginia' enthe lands and lown property of west virgina en-hanced. We hope something better will eventu-ally result from the growing agitation in Virginia. The preamble to a measure so shocking to every feeling of justice and humanity, so thoroughly and exclusively selfish on the part of its enactors, could bear little resemblance to that which was stracked to the Pensylvania Act of empacination attached to the Pennsylvania Act of emancipation. Short as this came of full justice to the slaves, they were not to be exported from the State, and con-

BY SANUEL MAY, JR.

At the close of the day—the Lord's day called by many who seem unwilling to have it employed in doing the Lord's work—at the close of a day which a little company of us had spent in anti-slavery labors in one of the beautiful rural towns of Messachusetts. Let with a friend government

From Douglass's North Star, January 21. FRANKLIN'S BIRTH DAY.

It will be highly gratifying to our friends in all parts of the world, to observe in the proceedings of this annual festival, published on our third page, that the vulgar and senseless prejudice against colored persons, so prevalent in our land, was utterly repudiated by the gentlemen of the press in this city, on the occasion of this anniversary. It is indeed a most hopeful evidence of the progress of free principles, when the most intelligent and respectable citizens of all political parties, despising popular prejudice, cordially welcome colored men around the festive board, on equal and brotherly terms with themselves. Prejudice against color cannot long exist. We commend the fact to the New York Sunday Dispatch, New York Express, Bennett's Herald, and the Democratic Review.— We would also call the attention of the American Colonization Society, and all religious organizations, which keep up a distinction in their churches on account of color; but we will not dwell. The fact speaks for itself.

'Tis coming yet, for a' that, When man to man the world all o'er Shall brother be for a' that.'

have the certainty of gaining more by the rise in the value of their lands, than they will lose in the market value of their slaves, in consequence of the emancipation law.

\*\*Undoubtedly such a law would immediately attract emigrants by thousands from the North—farmers, manufacturers and laborers—who would bring their capital, their skill, and their industry, to enrich the country, to improve its agriculture, draw out the wealth of its mines, and make its idle water-falls and coal beds work up its abundant materials of manufacture. Before the law would emancipate a sing e negro, it would already have added more to the value of the lands and town property of West Virginia than all her slaves are worth. It any man among us have many slaves and little or no land, he can casaly profit by the law as well as others; Let udice, may you continue to give to the world no ble examples by a free and intelligent union of black with white.' Another colored man, the pub-lisher of the North Star, was also present, and offered a toast. Such a reception of colored men by the editors and printers of Rochester speaks well for their intelligence and liberality, and indi-

EDMUND QUINCY.

IF In another column of this week's number, will be found a well-deserved, well timed, and eloquent tribute from the pen of William Lloyd Gar-rison, to the worth of that fearless champion and fearless writer in the cause of human freedom, EDMUND QUINCY. We most heartily unite in this EDMUND QUINCY. We most heartily muite in this signed with their posterity to be worked to death in the rice swamps, and on the cotton plantations and sugar estates of the South. The object of Pennsylvania was to abolish, not remove or transplant slavery. A penalty of seventy-five pounds was imposed by the Act of 1788, on any person or persons who should send or carry any negro or mulatto slave or servant for term of years, out of the State, 'whereby such slave or servant would lose those benefits and privileges, which by the laws of this State are secured to him or her.'

From the Liberty Bell.

'HAVE ANY OF THE RULERS BELIEVED?'

PARKEL MAY, JR.

EDMUND QUINCY. We most heartily nuite in this grateful commendation. Regarding him as one of the best in our ranks, we think him the lenst appreciated by the rest of the abolitionists. Coming from the ranks of the favored few in our land, it is not remarkable that he should be regarded with a little coolness by the rank and file of our noble army, made up as they are of humble men and women, strangers to his habits and mode of life.—

Mr. Quincy was one of the first abolitionists in this country, by whom we were kindly welcomed, and taught to forget our despised complexion. We were newly from the slave plantation, rude in our movements, and altogether unaccustomed to refined and educated society; and when to invite a colored man into the humblest abode of vite a colored man into the humblest abode white persons, required great moral courage, he did not hesitate to welcome us to his home and hospitality—showing himself more of a man and less an aristocrat, than the heartless herd who are now calling him this meaningless name, to destroy

in doing the Lord's work—at the close of a day which a little company of us had spent in antisavery labors in one of the beautiful rural towns of Massachusetts, I sat with a friend, conversing upon various points of the great cause which had surred and startled the town that day—when he said to me, 'How is it, if this anti-shavery cause be all that it professes to be, and all that I believe it to be, how is it that so many worthy and respectable men refuse to have any thing to do with it, stand aloof, and even oppose it? Here are Mr.

—, and Mr.

—, and her Hon. Mr.

—, and Mr.

—, and ther Hon. Mr.

—, and Mr.

—, and ther Hon. Mr.

—, and Mr.

—, and the Hon. Mr.

—, and Mr.

—, and the Hon. Mr.

—, and Mr.

—, and the Hon. Mr.

—, and be Hon.

—, and be Hon. Mr.

—, and be Hon.

Mr. Giddings of Ohio, in his lett

NOUNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS! THE U. S. CONSTITUTION 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH, AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

BT 4 Yes a it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and thirdly, the exaction fatal to the principles of popular represen-

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 891.

From the Cincinnati Herald LETTER FROM JOHN P. HALE, ACCEPTING HIS NOMINATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1848. Six:—Yours of the first of November, notifying me that the Convention holden at Buffalo on the 20th and 21st of October last, had presented my name to the people of the United States as a candidate for the office of President of the United

didate for the office of President of the United States, is before me.

It is due to candor to say, that while I appreciate, in its fullest extent, the favorable estimation of myself by the members of that Convention, indicated by the nomination, were I to consult my own wishes, I should peremptorily decline it.—

Deference, however, to the opinion of those friends who have sustained me by their counsel and support, under circumstances and at times well calculated to test the ardor of their zeal and sincerity of their profession, has induced a differ-

well calculated to test the ardor of their zeal and sincerity of their profession, has induced a different determination, and I therefore accept the offer, and consent that my name maybe thus used in connection with that office.

In announcing to you, sir, as the official organ of that body, this result to which I have come, allow me to add, that as that Convention before its adjournment made provision for the assembling of another of a similar observer should not consend that the consenders of a similar observer. journment made provision for the assembling of another of a similar character, should unforeseen contingencies and emergencies render such a step proper, nothing would be more grateful to my own feelings than to find the good and true of every party, forgetful of the petty differences which have hitherto divided them, uniting together in one strenuous and energetic effort to redeem the Government of the United States from the reproach to which it is now justly subject, for its support of human slavery, and the present unjust and aggressive war it has so wantonly commenced, and is sive war it has so wantonly commenced, and is so relentlessly prosecuting for its extension and perpetuity.
Whenever such a movement shall be made in

good faith and earnest purpose, I shall be most glad, with the consent of those friends who have placed my name before the people, to enrol myself among the humblest privates in the hosts who will rally under such a banner. I am not without hope that such a movement may yet be made.

It is sometimes expected of an individual when

accepting a nomination for an important office, no matter how remote the chances of his election, matter how remote the chances of his election, that he give some exposition of the principles he entertains, and the views of public policy by which he proposes to act.

In accordance with such supposed expectation, I will cheerfully say to you, Sir, that I coincide with the principles of the resolutions adopted by the Convention which made the nomination.

It has been suggested to me, and indeed I have private letters to the same effect, that doubts have heave expressed to some extent and perhaps much

been expressed to some extent, and perhaps much more generally entertained than expressed, whether I really and truly am a 'Liberty party man and belong to the Liberty party,' and that it is expected

of me that in this communication I should clear up and solve those doubts.

To do this, it is necessary to understand what is meant by the question. If by it, it be intended to ask whether I am ready to co-operate with those who, by independent, organized and individual section, are striving to carry out certain principles. action, are striving to carry out certain principles, such as those embodied in the resolutions of the Buffalo Convention, who desire to withdraw from Buffalo Convention, who desire to withdraw from the institution of slavery that support which it unconstitutionally receives from the General Government, and seek its termination by federal action where it exists by federal jurisdiction, and State action, where it exists under State authority, so that our Declaration of Independence shall be something more than a rhetorical flourish, and the preamble of the United States Constitution, which declares, among other things, that it was ordnined to 'secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity' no longer be a cruel mockery, then our posterity' no longer be a cruel mockery, then do I belong to such a party. But if it be supposed or intended that there is to be any magical influence in the name of 'party,' so that by ioining it I in the name of 'party,' so that by joining it I thereby subject my conduct to the supervision or direction of its officers or committees, then I say, most emphatically, I do not belong to any such a

party.

I have been once formally and solemnly read out of the Democratic party, who make such high professions of regard for human rights, by a State Convention, in New Hampshire, and regularly excommunicated for no reason, except a refusal to vote for a measure 'calculated and designed,' by the open declaration of its friends, 'to uphold the interests of slavery, extend its influence, and secure its permanent ascendancy,' and I am not anxious to place myself speedily in a situation in reference to any other party, when any of its mem-bers may fancy they have the moral right to repeat the experiment upon me, for any cause, real

or fancied.

Besides, to my mind, the great evil of the present day, and of our country, eminently is this universal disposition to merge the responsibilities of individual character in the irresponsibility of a party. Were it not for this, we could have a permanent and honorable peace with Mexico in less than three months; but in their blind partizan devotion, men forget that there is a God higher than the party or a rule of morals other than political the party, or a rule of morals other than politica spediency.
It is unnecessary for me farther to enlarge on

this subject.

this subject.

This, present session of Congress, with the developments which are constantly in progress, will afford abundant opportunity for those who feel any interest in the subject, in addition to what I have already spoken and written, to be informed of my sentiments on the great practical questions of the day. With much respect, I am, your friend and fellow citizen, John P. Hale. Hon. S. Lewis.

THE COVENANTERS.

H. W. Curtis, a faithful anti-slavery lecturer in Ohio, gives an account of his visit to various places, and the incidents of his travels, in the Salem Bugle, and among other things says .-

We found in Utica quite a large church of Old School Covenanters. This church is known, so far as it is known at all, to occupy the ground of our Society in regard to the United States Government. The members neither vote nor take office under, nor swear allegiance to it. Like ourselves, they regard the Constitution of the United States ment. The members neither vote nor take office under, nor swear allegiance to it. Like ourselves, they regard the Constitution of the United States as 'a covenant with death and an agreement with hell.' When we have arraigned the great proslavery churches of this land for trial, we have universally excepted this body. When on the church question at Utica, we had the exception before us. The circumstance was no more novel than cheering. It is always a great satisfaction to have the evidence of our senses to an important fact. We now have it in regard to this; and can testify that we have seen and now known a church in our land occupying a true anti-slavery position.

We had the satisfaction, which proved to be a great one, of an early acquaintance with Mr. McFarland, the Covenanter minister—a gentleman in every way—in heart and soul a reformer. Formerly, he was an active anti-slavery lecturer—has often braved the fury of American mobs. But when anti-slavery in Ohio took a political turn, his principles forbade him to co-operate, and he has therefore since done but little out of his church. I think our visit at Utica will result in opening a way by which his powerful energies will be brought into active operation. If so, the slave's friends may well rejoice.

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## THE LIBERATOR.

ROSTON PERRUARY 4 1848

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASS. ANTI SLAVERY BOOIETY. This Annual Meeting commenced in Boston

Wednesday morning, Jan. 26th, at the Melodeon. The Chair was taken by FRANCIS JACKSON, Presi dent of the Society, at 10 1-2 A. M., and it was voted, that the Society do now proceed to business. Opportunity for prayer being given, prayer was offered by John M. Spear.

Voted, That Samuel May, Jr. and Anne W. Weston be Assistant Secretaries during the annual meet-

The following, on motion of Edmund Quincy of Dedham, were nominated and accepted by the Society as a Committee of Business:

William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Maria W. Chapman, Henry C. Wright, Eliza Lee Follen, Edmund Quincy, Edmund Jackson, Caroline Weston, Stephen S. Foster.

Subsequently, on motion of H. C. Wright, Daniel Ricketson of N. Bedford, and W. H. Fish of Hopedale, were added to the Business Committee.

The following, on motion of S. May, Jr., were nominated and chosen a Committee on the Roll and

Loring Moody, James N. Buffum, John M. Spear,

Elbridge Sprague, John N. Fisk. On motion of Samuel Philbrick of Brookline. Voted. That a committee of one from each county be nominated by the Chair as a committee to nominate a list of officers of the Society for the present

Samuel Philbrick presented his Report as Treasurer of the Society for the past year; which having been audited, was unanimously accepted by the Society. This Report will be found in another

The President nominated the following as the Committee to nominate officers of the Society, (with some vacancies to be filled afterwards.) and his nomination was accepted by the Society :

Edmund Quincy, of Norfolk; John T. Hilton, of M. iddlesex; John M. Fisk, of Worcester; Cornelius Bramhall, Suffolk ; James N. Buffum, Essex Daniel Ricketson, Bristol; Henry H. Brigham, Plymouth; Nathaniel Barney, Nantucket.

Voted, on motion of G. W. Stacy of Milford, that the annual Report of the Board of Managers be

The President left the Chair, which was taken by Charles F. Hovey, Esq of Boston.

Copious extracts from said report were then read by Edmund Quincy, Corresponding Secretary. Samuel May, Jr. gave notice that a copy of the petition to the Legislature, for secession from the

Union, would be kept at the Secretaries' table for signatures, during the sessions of this meeting. Henry C. Wright, from the Committee on Busi

ness, reported the following Resolutions : 1. Resolved, That while we deeply regret that the Slave Power should have been able to find one of its most willing and useful tools in the Pilgrim blood of Massachusetts, we must still recognize one virtue in Robert C. Winthrop, that, unlike his fellow Whigs, he has never been a hypocrite in politics; he has never pretended to own himself, or claimed to be any thing but the mouth-piece of Cotton, whether in State-street or at the Capitol; he cannot be accused of getting office, like Briggs, under false pretences; neither, like the Hon. Mr. . Facingboth-ways,' did he signalize his youth by thunders against slavery on Plymouth Rock, and then, with the fame of many years upon his brow, say his prayers backward before the Capitol at Richmond; on the contrary, we are bound to allow, that he has always gloried in being a Dough-face from the beginning, at home and abroad, in every sphere, 'however bounded, and be the shame more or less,'-that he has not sought for his bargain the decent cover of secrecy, but his prostitution has been open, in the market-place, and he has worn its wages insolently and without shame ; that to guard against suspicion of hypocrisy even in quoting scripture, he took care to put on broad record, beforehand, in Faneuil Hall, a pledge to remind the world that in his case, at

which make men to be of one mind in a house.' 2. Resolved, That our deep regret to find such a character linked with the name of Winthrop is forgotten in the sad reflection that, like wax beneath the seal he is but what the schools and churches of Boston have made him, the faithful representative of the opinons of his native city; and that could we succeed in changing those opinions, the weathercocks upon our the Society in a brief narrative of some circum- lieve that many supporters of the Wilmot Proviso steeples would be laggards, compared with him, in stances in his experience. shifting with the wind.

least there were many things beside the Lord.

3. Resolved, That the re-election of Geo. N. Briggs to office, with all the sins of his perjured and treasonable proclamation, places Massachusetts among the active supporters of the Mexican war; that not all the Resolutions which even her Legislature has passed, or can pass, are able to hide that fact; and that if Geo. N. Briggs has, as his friends claim, repented of that disgraceful act, he should be as ready to make as public 'proclamation' of his repentance as he was of his servility-and not leave his friends to sacrifice character in supporting one convicted of treason out of his own mouth, with nothing to justify their confidence but chimney-corner

Whereas, the boast of the people of these United States is, that they are the freest people on earth, while they hold and use one sixth of their fellowcountrymen as slaves,-that they are an enlightened prople, while they punish as a heavy crime, the acquisition of knowledge among three millions of their number, -that they are a civilized people, while one vear. sixth of the inhabitants are compelled, by law, to live in absolute heathenism,-that the blessings of liberty and free institutions are extended to all, while three millions of their number are outlawed, and hunted with bloodhounds and rifles, for attempting to raise themselves from the condition of brutes to that of men-from the condition of slaves to that of freemen; therefore,

4. Resolved, That this misnamed republic is wilful Liar and a shameless Hypocrite, against which the friends of freedom in Great Britain and throughout the world ought to be warned, as against the deadliest enemy of the human race. Voted, on motion of E. Quincy, that the 4th rese

lution be taken up for discussion. H. C. Wright briefly addressed the Society in

support of the resolution, and was followed by Edmund Quincy and Stephen S. Foster.

At 1 o'clock, on motion of H. C. Wright, Voted to adjourn, to meet in same place at 2 1-2 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Society re-assembled, according to adjournment, the President in the Chair.

The resolution under discussion was again read, and was spoken to by Samuel May, Jr. and Wm. W Brown, both in its support. Leave being granted, the following resolution

was presented by S. May, Jr., and unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That every friend to the anti-slavery cause here present, be requested to enrol his or her name as a member of this meeting, and also to give one dollar, or such other sum as is thought proper, towards defraying the expenses of this annua meeting.

John Levy and H. H. Brigham were added to the Committee on Finance and the Roll.

H. C. Wright took the floor, in behalf of the resolution; but gave way, after a few remarks, to

William W. Brown, who came forward again, he said, by request, to comment upon a letter lately re- William Lloyd Garrison, ceived by E. Quincy from Enoch Price of St. Louis, Missouri, and which letter he [Mr. Brown] had now for the first time seen. The writer of it declared Henry I. Bowditch, himself the owner of Wm. W. Brown, said he had John M. S car, seen and read the Narrative, which W. W. B. has James Russell Lowell, lately published, and which he admitted to be true in the main, and after setting forth several particulars as to the manner in which he became possessed of W. W. Brown, (then known by another name,) offered to give him free papers if he, or his friends, would pay to his agent in Boston, the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars. Mr. Brown said, I have always felt that I run a great risk in passing around here, as I do, in Massachusetts; and now I am more than ever sensible of the risk I run; for at any unguarded moment I may be seized upon, even Europe—we feel that it would not be invidious to here, and dragged back to slavery in St. Louis .-Mr. Brown spoke with evident agitation. The audience expressed great sympathy with him, and by loud responses testified that there were many who would stand forth in his defence in any time of dan-

his remarks on the 4th resolution.

He was followed by Henry Clapp, Jr. of Lynn, who said that he thought the time which the Society and many of its speakers occupied, in showing ry, command alike our gratitude and admiration the pre-slavery character of the U. S. Constitution and Laws, was, for the most part, thrown away. It might be well enough to show this incidentally, but afflictions of the Cause; and shall ever be to us it was more important to rectify public sentiment.

Mr. Clapp was replied to by J. C. Cluer, who vin- and its labors. dicated the English, Irish and Scotch mechanics and operatives from certain remarks of Mr. Clapp.

S. S. Foster, W. L. Garrison, E. Quincy, D. Rickand operatives from certain remarks of Mr. Clapp.

S. S. Foster, W. L. Garrison, E. Quincy, D. RickSoon after 5 o'clock, adjourned, to meet in Faxetson and W. Phillips, after which they were adopt-EUIL HALL, at 7 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY EVENING. The Society assembled in Faneuil Hall, accord-

ing to adjournment, the President in the Chair. Resolutions 1, 2 and 3, were again read by the Secretary, and the large audience present was elo- adjournment, Edmund Quinzy in the Chair. quently addressed in their support, by Edmund Quincy, Wendell Phillips, H. C Wright, Wm. W. tee, reported the following resolutions: Brown and Stephen S. Foster.

H. C. Wright offered the following resolution:

its present form as a Republic that sanctions slavery, ment of the culture of cotton in British India, it isms of Europe, can be removed; inasmuch as the cotton, as at present, from the slave States of this freedom; therefore we would earnestly entreat all enterprise. who are laboring for the freedom of man in Great 10. Resolved, That Henry Clay of Kentucky, in Britain and Ireland-in Austria, Italy, Russia, and his late speech at the annual meeting of the Ameriin all lands-to unite with us in our efforts to pro- can Colonization Society at Washington, declaring cure the dissolution of this slaveholding Union, by that this country is only for the white, and not for a moral and peaceful agitation, and thus to rid the the black man; that the free colored native-horn world of this gigantic fee of liberty, and of the in- inhabitants cannot and ought not to be admitted to alienable rights of man.

At 10 o'clock P. M., adjourned to meet in the should be so trodden down as to render existence

Melodeon, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. intolerable here, and banishment to Africa a desiraevening, and by an audience exceedingly attentive, deadly foe of impartial liberty-that his pretensions evidently much interested, and sympathizing heart. to philanthropy are hollow mockeries-and that the ily with the resolutions and speeches; and scarce Colonization Society, of which he is the President, a dissenting voice or sound was heard during the is the embodiment of the slaveholding villany of the

THURSDAY MORNING.

ident in the Chair. The first four resolutions were read and unaninously adopted, the Society acting upon them sep- NELL, as a champion of human freedom, and es-

neasure of going to the polls to vote for persons publicly pledged not to hold any office under the ex- nant rebuke of American slaveholders, and of his sting Constitution of the U. S., if elected; and offer- cordial co-operation with American abolitionists; and ed a Resolution on the subject.

deration of this subject.

The 5th Resolution was then called up, James N. with them, and with the whole human race. Buffum, of Lynn, being in the Chair, and spoken to by J. C Cluer, H. Clapp, Jr., R. B. Rogers, Mr. Adjourned, to 21-2 o'clock.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Henry Watson, a fugitive from Slavery, addressed 13. Resolved, That while we are willing

Jr., who moved its adoption : and each other to make every exertion, in our vari- failure to throw light on the path through which ous towns and spheres, to rouse abolitionists and alone safety can be found; still we regard it as a Societies to their duty of contributing liberally to matter of comparative indifference, whether that the treasury of the American and Massachusetts Proviso receives the sanction of Congress or not, Anti-Slavery Societies; and that we will endeavor feeling that the attempt to restrain slavery by laws to assemble the friends of the anti-slavery cause, in and constitutions is precisely equivalent to dam the several towns where we live, as soon as practi- ming up the Mississippi with bulrushes, and that cable, for the purpose of laying this subject before the man who expects any thing but failure from

ing the end in view. This resolution was supported by S. May, Jr., Wendell Phillips, Hiram Wilson, of Canada West, J. N. Buffum, J. M. Fiek, P. Pillsbury and W. L.

Garrison, and was unanimously adopted. Edmund Quincy, from the Committee on Nomin ation of Officers, reported a list of names, which report was accepted, and the following persons there-

PRESIDENT. FRANCIS JACKSON. Boston.

VICE-PRESIDENTS, Andrew Robeson, New Bedford. Nathaniel B. Borden, Fall River. Stillman Lothrop, Cambridge. Amos Farnsworth, Groton. Adin Ballou, Milford. John M. Fisk, West Brookfield. Joshua T. Everett, Princeton. Effingham L. Capron, Worcester. William B. Earle, Leicester. Jefferson Church, Springfield. William B. Stone, Gardner. Oliver Gardner, Nantucket. Nathan Webster, Haverhill. George Hoyt, Athol. John C. Gore, Roxbury.

Caroline Weston, Weymouth Zenas Rhoades, North Marlboro'. Benjamin Snow, Fitchburg. George Miles, Westminster. James N. Buffum, Lynn. Cyrus Pierce, Neuton. John T. Hilton, Cambridgeport. Thomas T. Stone, Salem. Bourne Spooner, Plymouth. Charles L. Remond, Salem.

Charles F. Hovey, Boston. CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, Edmund Quincy, Dedham.

RECORDING SECRETARY. Robert F. Walleut, Boston. TREASURER, Samuel Philbrick, Brookline

AUDITOR, Edmund Jackson, Boston COUNSELLORS

Wendell Phillips, Maria Weston Chapman, John Rogars, Anne Warren Weston Cornelius Bramball. Eliza Lee Follen, Charles K. Whipple, Samuel May, Jr.

W. L. Garrison from the Committee on Business reported the following resolutions:

7. Resolved, That while we would express our deep gratitude to all those earnest men and women, who find time and strength, amid their labor in behalf of British reform, to study, understand and protest against American slavery, to give us their sympathy and aid by munificent contributions, and by holding our Union up to the contempt of mention William and Mary Howitt, Henry Vincent and George Thompson, as those to whose untiring advocacy our cause is especially indebted in this country, as well as for the hold it has gained or the hearts of the British people. 8. Resolved, That the discriminating sense of

H. C. Wright resumed the floor, and concluded justice, the steadfast devotedness, the generous munificence, the untiring zeal, the industry, skill, taste and genius, with which British abolitionist have co-operated with us for the extinction of slavecheering us under the discouragements, strengthenboth an incentive and an example in its sacrifices

ed, without a dissenting voice.

At 5 1-2 o'clock, adjourned to hold the closing session in Fancuil Hall, at 7 o'clock.

The Society met in Fancuil Hall, according t Wm. L. Garrison, Chairman of Business Com

9. Resolved, That the Abolitionists of America hail with pleasure the movement of George Thomp-5. Resolved, That while this Republic exists in son and his faithful coadjutors for the encourage there can be no reasonable hope that the miseries and order to supply the demand of that staple in the oppressions, inflicted upon the masses by the despot- British manufactures, instead of importing their might of its example goes to strengthen the hands country; believing, as we do, that the success of f tyrants, and to weaken those of the champions of his object will materially forward the anti-slavery

equal rights and equality in the United States, but Note. Faneuil Hall was well filled during the ble alternative-demonstrably proves that he is the South, and of the pro-slavery ruffianism of the North.

11. Resolved, That this Society strongly sympa The Society met again in the Melodeon, the Pres- thises with the people of Ireland, and the lovers of progress throughout the world, in the deep sense they entertain of the services of DANIEL O'CONpecially as a friend of the African slave; that we Stephen S. Foster took the floor in behalf of the gratefully recognize the faithfulness of his emphatic testimony against American slavery, of his indigthat we regard with profound sensibility the event Voted. To defer, for the present, the farther con- of his death, which has occurred during the last year, as one in which we have a common interest

12. Resolved, That it becomes us, on this our first meeting since the venerable presence of Seth Parker, (late of London, now of Providence, R. I.,) J. Sprague has passed away from our assembly and McCombe of Georgetown, Levy of Lawrence. Wm from the earth, to recall to mind the clearness of Lloyd Garrison, and a gentleman from Philadelphia, vision, the purity of purpose, the fidelity of princiwhose name was called for, but not given. After ple, the freshness of enthusiasm, which that Antiwhich, the 5th resolution was unanimously adopted. Slavery Patriarch, the connecting link between the Elder and the Latter Dispensations of Liberty, brought to the assistance of the Slave; and to re-Met according to adjournment, the President in we bear to his memory, by the earnestness of our endeavors to live worthily of his example.

really consider its passage sufficient to prevent the The following resolution was then read by S. May, extension of slavery, and while we rejoice at every such effort as evidence of awakening interest on the 6. Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to the cause subject of slavery, and tending even in its very them, and devising effectual means of accomplish- such a plan, has still the A B C of his country's history to learn.

14. Resolved, That an instrument which binds those who swear to support it to commit crimes of the blackest hue, and sins of the most tremendous magnitude, is one that cannot be intelligently sanconed or executed without aggravated guilt, and ought to be rejected with indignation and horror by elected officers of the Society, for the ensuing United States, which pledges the whole physical that such an instrument is the Constitution of the force of the nation to keep securely in their chains three millions of slaves, makes the entire national domains slave-hunting ground, and provides for a slaveholding ofigarchy, incomparably more despotic than any order of nobility ever existing in any age

15. Resolved, That this is not a question that can be postponed, or evaded, by any plea of policy or necessity; by the assertion that 'the powers that be are ordained of God'; by the excuse that there must be a government; by any disastrous consequences that may be predicted to trade or property it is a question of humanity-a question of me involving the highest responsibilities, and relating to our obedience to God, and our duties to each other.

The meeting was addressed on the different subjects embraced in these resolutions by Dr. Grandin, of Boston, Wm. L. Garrison, Wendell Phillips and

Nahum Osgood, of Salisbury, a member, of the Liberty party, then asked leave to take the platform, which was granted, and he addressed the meeting in defence of the nomination of John P. Hale by Liberty party. He was much cheered by a delega tion of his party which had just come from a meet ing which had been addressed by Mr. Hale.

Wendell Phillips again took the floor in reply 1 Mr. Osgood, who afterwards rejoined, and was then followed by Stephen S. Foster, in a most searching exposition of the narrowness and illiberality of the

so called Liberty Party.

The Resolutions, which had been under discussion during the evening, were then taken up se ristim, and adopted.

The following resolutions were prepared for presentation to the meeting, but were accidentally mislaid and not found until after the final adjourn ment. Undoubtedly, if offered, they would have been adopted with great unanimity.

the Address of forty thousand Scottish women to regard and protection which the State is bound to the women of America, on the subject of Slavery ; give, and which it undertakes to give to all its citisensible of the vast amount of devoted labor re- zens, as they! [Great cheering.] quisite to embody so imposing a testimony-of the 1 am telling you, my friends, no new things striking example it sets us to use with scropulous Would that these might sink deep into your hearts! fidelity all the means in our power for the emanci. You know how Massachusetts has been scorned and pation of the slave, and the rebuke given to our laggard real by the untiring interest of these noble

faction, the sagscity of our colored friends in this under these things? True, her Legislature adopted city, and their correct appreciation of their own position, and the welfare of the slave, in refusing to be Government to interfere, as it was in duty bound to made the tools of the Liberty party on a late occa-

Resolved, That we deplore the continued degra. made South Caronna and the dust, and Mr. Adams ed back from the lion's cave when he saw the tracks dation of our national character and purpose which siana to the wall. Instead of that, when Mr. Adams ed back from the lion's cave when he saw the tracks dation of our national character and purpose which find their meet and most welcome representative and presented in Congress the memorial of the State of presented in Congress the memorial of the State of the vast house of Slaveholder moved. Wise beast! Into candidate for the nation's highest office in that bloodhound of the Texan war, Zachary Taylor.

annexation and the further extension of slavery, of this State, I want no other or better reason for and would not abate one tittle due him for his manly course in that matter, we feel bound to point out to those abolitionists whom the plausible professions ZENS, AND SELL THEN INTO SLAYERY. of the late Liberty party have, in times past, been able to delude, the utter recreancy to anti-slavery character of a set of men who, with the claims of

pose, integrity and sincere devotion to his idea of spoken in defence of slavery! and sought to corrupt anti-slavery duty, manifested by John G. Palfrey, the sentiment of our people, and deaden their conin refusing to put into the Speaker's chair one whose science concerning slaveholding? He has! And course had been sedulously modelled to suit the has any molestation been offered him? None .-

Carolina, cunningly seizing, as a tool for her own cation. He had sent to another person a copy of purposes, a man whose only title to preferment was the Life of Frederick Douglass. It was urged in treason to his birthplace, and whose only character- his defence that, though originally of strong inteltions of the basest oligarchy that ever crept into which fact was most evident upon the subject of I do not blame Mr. Hale for not taking ground for

(as indicative of the change which is taking place ground alone. I have met with a case of a will, set the painful necessity of proclaiming the deplorable insanity! There! said Mr. Garrison, turning and He was sought out by the Liberty Party; they not fact, that the great body of the American clergy and pointing to the portrait of Washington, there is a churches are giving 'aid and comfort' to the Southticipancy in slavery, by religious fellowship with pated his slaves! (Great cheering.) those who enslave their fellow-men, by using the Mr. Garrison went on to meet some of the objecsentatives of Christianity, to be utterly spurious. Voted, On motion of H. C. Wright, that the So-

ciety do now adjourn, sine die. FRANCIS JACKSON, President.

SAMUEL MAY, JR., Secretaries,

[Reported for the Liberator.]

SKETCH OF THE REMARKS OF MR. GARRISON, Made in Faneuil Hall, on the Resolutions offered by of revolutionary sires, whose memories they cherhim for the Dissolution of the Union, Thursday even- ished, whose deeds they celebrated. Why this

was warmly welcomed. He said-

MR. PRESIDEST :- This is a weighty and momentous theme, which the resolutions before us present, lead the way, and New England will follow her .and one which demands our most serious considera. The other Northern States will join. It will be sonable to speak in Fancuil Hall of Revolution .- | we are compelled to suffer somewhat as to our ex- knew a man named Giddings, who made his oppor-Our fathers were revolutionists, and we applaud ternal prosperity, why should we hesitate to make tunity. (Cheers.) their act and honor their memory. If they had the sucrifice? Better, a thousand times better, to failed, they might to this day have been called rebels suffer loss, better to DIE, than to LIVE slaves !and traitors. But they succeeded, and are honored. 1 (Cheers.) and traitors. But they make the Declaraagree, Sir, with them, in the words of the Declaration of Independence, that revolution should not be
declaration, that the South will dash the Union in
to represent the anti-slavery mind and undertaken for light and transient causes.' But, I pieces, if the North insists on the Wilmot Proviso. this people, I will hold him to a strict anti-slavery say, in other words of that same Declaration, when To this depth have we fallen. The North may not a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing in- even may that any new territory, to be added to under absolute despotism, it is our right-it is our duty but to every haughty and imperious demand of the guards for our future security.' The treason, Sir, lent acquiescence, but in servile readiness to aid treason of George Washington, of Samuel Adams, Friends, we cannot be blind to our position; w of John Hancock, and of John Jay.

lightened and unprejudiced man can support with- seek, we can at least BEGIN it! ut the deepest sin.

I take it that every one present understands the sumed his seat. character of the National Constitution; that, at its formation, the slaveholders demanded an oligarchy in the government, based upon their slave property, (I refer, of course, to the three-fifths clause)-they demanded the right of an increased representation in Congress on account of their slaves-not for the benefit of the slave! oh, no! it was a bounty on slave-holding; and the demand was complied with! slavery.

No man can deny that, previous to the formation of the present Constitution, say from 1776, at the admirable Address, so powerfully recommended to nation, to 1787, no means had been provided (or effective aid which the Anti-Slavery cause has alwith any definiteness) for the re-capture of fugitive ways received from women. From a waman's lips, made, by which the South, in the language of Gen.
Pinckney of South Carolina, 'obtained a right to re-Pinckney of South Carolina, 'obtained a right to re-cover our slaves, in whatever part of America they had not before,' ing out the way. These same women we have here may take refuge, which is a right we had not before.'

The result of this bargain has been the enslavement of generation after generation of people—the blessing of God be upon them. Forty thousand degradation and chattelizing of many millions, and names closed the prisons of Massachusetts, at the at the present time of one sixth part of our population. It is time it was overthrown!

Last night, you saw here a stave-a slave under the laws of your land—a noble man—a MAN; but swinging clear from that constellation of despots, of him free. Can we, will we support a Constitution of every sect, sex, creed, color, and clime, the which enslaves our brother? For if there were but ocean of whose philanthropy knew no shore, once a single man in the land thus enslaved and imbruted, said that he would be a proud man who should be it were reason enough to demand the overthrow of the Constitution and the Union.

Supposing that George N. Briggs, or Robert C. fully do the bidding of the noble and Christian the Southern States, and there be thrust into partnership in the iniquity of slaveholding. (Cheers.) prison, because they came from the old Bay State! Would not old Faneuil Hall rock with agitation? all out, and begin anew? We answer, every thing [Loud cheering.] But who are Briggs, and Win- that man could do, united to the Constitution, has

Resolved, That we receive with deep gratitude blackest men in the State are as worthy of that care, against slavery, they have always failed. Let me

smen in the welfare of a race whom they have State, were driven insultingly out of South Carolina and Louisiana, and yourselves derided and defied Resolved, That we recognize, with cordial satis- in them. And how has Massachusetts borne herself a memorial to Congress, calling on the National do, and redress her wrong. Then an edict should do, and redress her wrong. Then an have gone forth from Congress, which would have to earn the reputation of patient men! meders Resolved, That we deplore the continued degra. made South Carolina kiss the dust, and driven Loui-Massachusetts, some Southern slaveholder moved that it be laid on the table, (under it, that is,) and it Resolved, That while we accord to J. P. Hale was done! and there Massachusetts lies to-day, with full honor for his magnanimous opposition to Texan the heel of South Carolina upon her !! As a citizen dissolving the Union with South Carolina and Louisiana, than that THEY SEIZE OUR FREE-BORN CITI-Another reason why we are bound to go for the

overthrow of the Union is this :- we never agreed, in forming it, to surrender our freedom of speech and being an abolition party continually on their lips, locomotion. The Constitution indeed provides that hold up for their Presidential candidate a man who the citizens of each State shall have the rights and has never been willing to be known as an abolition. privileges of citizens in every other State. Yet no ist, and whose principles on the subject no one has one here can go to a Southern State, and speak for of the day. So far, I have not a word to object to yet thought it worth while to find out; and call freedom like a man, without being lynched There him. But when he comes to be put forth as a Ren upon them to mark, that the event we have always exists no power to prevent your being hanged up, prophesied has come to pass, namely, that the party as Senator Preston threatened, between heaven and has bartered its professions for votes, and sacrificed earth. The Southerners, on their part, were to have the only principle it ever claimed to have, to the the same freedom of speech and locomotion; and have they not had it? Has not the slaveholder Resolved, That we rejoice in the firmness of pur- come here, into every Northern community, and Yet no one of us can speak for freedom in the Resolved, That the choice of Robert C. Winthrop Southern States. No! not even Henry Clay himfor Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, self is free to speak for freedom in the South! Let was a grave insult to the people of this Common- me show you a case, which recently happened in wealth; that, under the guise of respect for New Maryland. A man named Gover, in Harford Coun-England, his election was the triumph of South ty, was indicted for circulating an incendiary publiistic is unbounded servility to the insolent assump- lect, he had lately become greatly impaired in mind, slavery, [he had recently ceased to be a slaveholder] Resolved, That while we are rejoiced to perceive, and he was acquitted of his great offence (!) on this in public sentiment,) a growing religious sympathy aside as invalid, because thereby the testator had with the anti-slavery movement, we are still under emancipated his slaves, and thus demonstrated his man who was insane when he died! There stands ern traffickers in human flesh, either by direct par- GEORGE WASHINGTON, who by will emanci-

pulpit and the press as potent weapons with which tions to Disunion; such as, that we should fall into to assail abolitionists, by silence and indifference, a state of anarchy—that all the other States would or by treating the question of emancipation as for- make war upon us-and that the General Governeign to their calling ;-- a fact which proves their ment would send an army to subdue Massachusetts, claims, as the true embodiment and genuine repre- perhaps with old Zachary Taylor at its head. As to the last point—the possible invasion of Massa-chusetts by the troops of the General Government in view of all this shrinking from a firm maintenance of our trampled rights, cost what it might, he was outspoken abolitionist, going the whole length for forced to exclaim-

Now, by our fathers' ashes! where's the spirit Of the true-hearted and th' unshackled gone? Sons of old freemen! do we but inherit Their names alone?'

Those who were in the hall were the descendants of the enslaver? Has the old Bay State no alterna-Mr. Garrison, in rising to address the audience, tive but to wear servile chains, and cower under the lash of the slave-driver? But no fear of a hostile invasion need be entertained Let Massachusetts gress this year against slavery. I said, to-day, to a No one, I presume, can really think it trea- everything to have right and liberty with us; and if had not yet found an opportunity.' I told him I

variably the same object, evinces a design to reduce us country, shall not be covered over with slavery; to throw off such government, and to provide new slaveholder, she must yield and bow, not only in siof which I would be guilty here to-night, is the every slaveholding scheme to its accomplishment.

cannot fail to understand our duty. We will work. The character of this government is such that we then, and bide our time. We may not at once accan no longer, honestly or without guilt, stand by complish all we desire, but the good work shall go the government. It is such, we affirm, as no en- forward. If we cannot achieve the revolution we

Mr. Garrison was most loudly applauded as he re-

REMARKS OF WENDELL PHILLIPS. Made in Faneuil Hall, Thursday evening, Jan. 27,

WENDELL PHILLIPS came upon the platform amidst the warmest greeting of the audience, with which the ample hall was now well filled. On the Alas! as John Quincy, Adams once said, there is, in table by his side, lay partly opened, the pouderous all the history of human governments, nothing to roll which contained the Address of the Women of be found more unjust and dishonorable than the Scotland to the Women of America, on the subject compact which thus was formed by our fathers with of Slavery, with its FORTY THOUSAND signatures. Mr. Phillips commenced with a reference to this

ement of our existence as an independent us, and in a few eloquent words acknowledged the But in the Constitution, a bargain was ne said, the Abolitionists of the old world first heard to-night : forty thousand strong they come, and urge us not to cense in our contest with Slavery. The use them to hold his flying victim. Forty thousand, multiplied by ten, shall yet send Massachusetts which she now is one. And as O'Connell, the friend able to say to the women of England, Parliament has done your bidding -so shall Massachusetts yet joy-Winthrop, or Josiah Quincy, should go into one of en on her soil, who demand of her to cease from all Do you ask, why we do not trust parties, an Would not Massachusetts arise in her might?— plans, and churches, and compromises, but wish to rase shrop, and Quincy? More than men? More de- been done :- to what effect, let the gloom of slaverving the protection of the State than any of her ocracy, as it steads over our country's horizon, anther citizens? No! they are but men, and the ewer. We do not distrust the Union and political cumblest in this regard is their equal. The three parties to cause they have failed once, but because, What the Catholic Emancipation? Fear of the

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explain in an anecdote of Heary Clay on the stomp, When some vote of his had offended his neighbors, an old friend took him by the hand, and said, 'Har ry, I've voted for you always till now. I'm done forever.' 'Neighbor,' said Clay, 'do you own a rifle?' . The best in Kentuck.' Suppose it should once miss fire, what should you do?' . Pick the flint, and try again.' 'That's it, my boy,' said Clay, clapping him on the shoulder do so with your friend,-pick the flint, and try him again.

That now was good sense. Our case is just the reverse. We've got a rifle that always mi we to stand picking the flint forever! (Cheers) Seventy years all wasted—the hopes of two genera. tions cheated-how long shall we wait? Row long men! men of sound common sense! The for lurgthe vast house of Slaveholding despotism, the long procession of hopes and promises, church plans, and cunning compromises, have been endlessly march. ing for seventy years. Who has ever seen one glad traveller of them returning from that bourne? Shall we not be as wise as the fable? I wish to say a few words of John P. Hale, for I

find that I was not understood in what I said of him here last night. I have naught to say in derogation of Mr. Hale's claims-not a word to detract from his just merits. As a politician, Mr. Hale has done well; and on his own ground, as an opponent of Texan Annexation and of the Extension of Slavery, he has distinguished himself among the politicians resentative of the anti-slavery idea of this country then we ask him, as we have a right to ask, what h believes as to the connection of this Government with Slavery, and what he will do in behalf of the three millions of slaves now in the land; what he will do as to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; what he will do in regard to the slave trade in the Southern and South Western States of this Union. On all these points, what has John P. Hale said? Nothing that hundreds of Whigs have not already said, over and over again; nothing that John Van Buren and Silas Wright have not said before him. [Here Mr. Phillips read from the letter of Mr. Hule, accepting the nomination of the Liberty Party.]

Mr. Hale does not say that he goes for the innediate termination of slavery. Ah! that little word immediate. What an amount of meaning it has, and how potent is it to show the real character of a man's opposition to an evil which he is combating immediate emancipation; he has a right to his opinions. All we can ask of a man is, that he shall be true to his own views and convictions. Mr. Hale did not seek a nomination from the Liberty Party -That nomination was his misfortune, not his fault. ther asked him what he believed, or what he would do, touching slavery. Liberty Party began by scouting the old plan of questioning a man first, and nominating him afterwards. In this instance, they have improved upon it-proposing to nominate first, and question afterwards !- but ended in nominating, and then not questioning at all. At the Buffalo Conventing Liberty Party stood up, balancing between two candidates for their nomination; on one side John P. Hale, on the other Gerrit Smith. And whatere may be said of the nineteen political propositions which are enough to sink Gerrit Smith's political hopes beyond recovery, every one knows him for an immediate emancipation. Yet upon him Liberty Party turned its back-repudiated him! And why Because he was not an available candidate !- and took up John P. Hale, the Independent Democrat, never known as an abolitionist, because it was hoped he would be available, and 'save some.'

And what has followed? The Liberty Party candidate sits silent in the Senate house on the subject of slavery, and leaves it for Joshua R. Giddings, the Whig, too vile for 'Bible politics' to touch, to make the first direct move which has been made in Con-Liberty party man, that John P. Hale had as yet made no war on slavery; and he replied, 'Mr. H.

I repeat, I find no fault with John P. Hale, when tried by his own standard. Measured by his own yard-stick, he is an honest man enough, for what account.

Mr. President, we hold ourselves a Grand Inquest for Freedom-Inspectors-General, may I say, of anti-slavery for old Massachusetts. By the right which some years of study and experience in this matter give us, we make this claim. We mean to hold ourselves free from all contamination of sixvery; we mean to give it no countenance and support; and we mean to see it abolished before we close our eyes in death, if we can. (Loud and continued cheering.) Over all political scheming, over all anti slavery apostacy, over all hypocrisy and pretence, will we hold ourselves vigilant. If we can help it, no man shall go about in an anti-slavery garment, without the anti-slavery heart in his bosons. Liberty Party may work for her own ends. She may join what others she pleases to accomplish those ends. She may go for a homeatead to the white man, and land for everybody, &c. &c.; but she shan't, by putting on anti-slavery as a closk, swallow up the enthusiasm of the honest abolitionists of the North. She shan't deceive, Sir, those Scottish women, whose names are enrolled there (turning to the table.) Those forty thousand women are the Tenth Legion, of which the Roman saying was, 'drieat was impossible-the Tenth Legion was in the feld; and they shall not be deceived by any false preten-

I thought last night, as I listened to the elequent appeals and remonstrances of William W. Brown, how powerless are the men of Boston-wealthy and powerful though they be-how utterly powerless they are to protect that man here in their own city There is not, in all Massachusetts, the power which can save Wm. W. Brown from his master's grasp, should be come and demand him here. (A voice, . Yes there is!') Yes! there are in Massachusells, 800,000 beating hearts, which, if they would utief the word DISSOLUTION, would be omnipotent to shelter, to protect, to save him. But that word is to come, not by mustering parties, or choosing culningly \*available candidates,' but by Massachasetts coming up, as of old, and breaking her chains in Faneuil Hall. 'Treason?' some will cry-the powers that be are ordained of God.' 'The powers of God are the powers that shall be'-this I hold to be the true doctrine, and this ought to be the reading of the text. (Great applause.)

Old Sam Johnson, when, as long ago as 1790, h ? used to go down to drink his port at Oxford, and wont to give as a toast, 'Success to the next insufrection of blacks in Jamaica'; and he was consistent in so doing, for he believed in armed resistance to the wrong. To this end is this country fast approaching, if it do not in good time avert the calastrophe by giving the slaves their freedom. If you would have freedom for the slaves, you must starve the masters or frighten them. The Church will not free the slave-the State cannot and will not.

No, Sir, we may not trifle or dally with this thing What brought about the Reform Bill in Eng and?

Phillips Jan. 26, Esmu This is discuss you : for setts, m dum and Boston v gave utt freedom. the voice bled and Of yore.

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made, an of States. strong. whom the of Franc conquest weighed ern Sint sions, of been ner ed to a [ must be o a time, 1 been alw ed, comp Union. and I he Massache

present I Massac never be declared was a not heart of to back o been? S the Unio and Reprito vindica and strip least, indi fellowship

nation's o with her, lature\_s and the p degraded holder.

The ab war with Texas; where we have been saitly fall of all the botton and Mass

What accomplished the Independence of ese States? A determined spirit of recolution-s arpase to put an end to the existing state of things volcrios is the only thing, the only power, that ref worked out freedom for any people. The powers that have ruled long, and learned to love ruling, ell never give up that prerogative till they find they graf, till they see the certainty of overthrow and truction if they do not !

And when insurrection comes-as come it must relong, unless the nation by a speedy and thorough oriance save herself from that doom-then, Sie want the North to stand still, and let the contest there masters and slaves go on. I would not rees single word uttered by Northern lips to enrection-I would not have one Northa mosket lifted to aid even the slave in his bloody grapple for his liberty. But God forbid that I aid, in any way, guarantee protection to the wife midren of the white man, that he may go forth th impunity to indict violence, and woes which worse then death, upon the wife and children of colored neighbor. (Cheers.) I will have no et in enabling the white man to leave his own g and children secure in his dwelling, while he es forth to rifle and render desolate the humble of his stave! (Great cheering )

how degenerate we are! Our fathers, in ve weakness, could separate from goon, in laws, in literature, with every thing to or of Chatham and Howard; - the land that us that mother tongue in which we read the -the source of that glorious common law, jury, has corpus, and all ; endeared by that one epithet. versal in the colonies, " the mother country 'mall this they broke away, because they would vetes-cops. And we! we cannot separate from and of the McDuffies and the Calhouns-of nor and chains-from a land which has taught othing good in religion or in laws-a land sch never had a poet-which, so far from sending wattre, has to send to the North even for her grows! (laughter and cheers)-we cannot, ne | we cannot leave this glorious Union. We dissolve our connexion with the land of woinexhapping innusters, and Zichary Taylor! Alas! owards and degenerate ! enfeebled and overand by love of case, or hope of gain. Oh! the spirit of the earlier days of New England at come upon her again! Americans have nevme but two things to be noted. They wrong i from the rude grasp of Nature-they snatch from the closing hand of despotism. To plant eruled our pathway. What have we then to in the word Revolution-we, the children of shame We were born to be rebels-it runs in the Our fathers sacrificed one generation to this beautiful land, another to redeem it.

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Uluma Thule is reached; there are no new worlds es to sigh for. Let us imitate the other of their lea of our age. If, wearied with so many laas, they sank to rest ere every head of the Hydra us destroyed; if, tempted by immediate case, they the keystone of their urch unplaced; let us no longcom life away in turning proudly over the page their history, but close the book, and gird ourselves rise struggle-till with clear brow, in the face of histend in, we can ask- What our fathers left to do, have we not done it? The atonement sch their ouly sin demanded-have we not made Hare we not, too, proved ourselves worthy of nce, by will inguess to sacrifice all the prevent the wrifare of the future?"

Amidst the most warm and general applause, Mr Mos took his seat.

REMARKS OF EDMUND QUINCY, Made in Fancuit Hall, on Wednesday Evening,

Eners Oursey addressed the meeting as folhas a Sir, the fitteet possible place in which to is the subject of the resolutions now before for that subject is the position of Massachu as morally and politically, with regard to freeand human rights. There was a time when sten was the home of liberty, and Faneuil Hall be atterance to the poblest thoughts in behalf of redom. Then, too, the voice of Fanguil Hall was roice of Massachusetts. But, alas! the change. chasetts, the old mother of men, of heroes and abject, to the foot of the Slave Power. are, and with liberty for her motto and inspin, though having a population only twice or times as large as now dwell in this single , she dared to brave and defy the whole British ir in arms; and, pouring out her treasure and bland freely, she accomplished at length ber or, great and difficult though it was. It was a meagre sketch, amidst great applause. a few years after this, that the attempt was s, among the former Colonies, to form a union futes. The temptation to union was exceeding There was the fear of Great Britain, with France, entering upon a career of revolution and

the annexed to the Union with her consent,to annexed to the Union with her consent,—

C. Wright, and show yourself. [Great cheering.] Addison Davis for his services as lecturing agent,

Who is that agent? And what have I to look for?

Parker Polisbury do do do do table word, and worthy of the Revolutionary if it had only been a word of truth-if the the State were honest in it, and prepared is do then? Did she call home her Senators Representatives, resolved to maintain the right, Pine Tree-determined to be herself, at independent and free? Nothing of the kind! he contrary, she received Texas to a common ship with herself, sat down with her in the scouncils; and to those, who remonstrated her, she replied, in effect, through her Legis-Texas is annexed -there is no help for it, be petitioners have leave to withdraw their And there and thus Massachusetts lies, "ided and abject, at the footstool of the slave-

The abolitionists said, from the very first, that a with Mexico must follow the annexation of war, and all other evils, they saw, must of all curses and wees, only with no hope at on. War came-war for slavery's sake- to the South, unless you first identify yourself with society gave decided and efficient co operation. The hasschusetts was summoned, by the slave- the slaveholder.

holder, to help fight the war. And, without parley, | Mr. Brown was warmly applauded at the close nay, with a most shameless afacrity, Massachusetts his remarks. consented to fight for slavery; and this she is even STEPHEN S. FOSTER came forward to occupy the now doing! Massachusetts re-elected, as her Gor- platform, he said, for a few minutes only. I have ernor, the man who (treacherous to his past avow- noticed, he said, in the remarks of several of the als) called out her troops, the man who betrayed her speakers here to-night, and in the responses of the honor; while the candidate of the other party was audience, much indignation expressed against W or lected because engaged in fighting the war, him. W. Brown's professed owner in St. Louis, and

self a creature of Gov. Briggs.

This is the position and the attitude of Massachusette now; and it is the business of the Massas get that you dong ago made provision in your Constichusetts Anti-Slavery Society, in part, to expose tution for these very transactions? (A voice-this position, to bring her to a sense of shame for 'That was our fathers' doing.') Your fathers' do her base humiliation, and to induce her to renounce ing! Yes! The fathers have eaten sour grapes and cast away an alliance, a Union, that is alike dis- and the children's teeth are set on edge! (Cheers. honorable and destructive to her.

plauded.

REMARKS OF WENDELL PHILLIPS,

Mesers, Winthrop and Briggs.

It may be asked, he said, why we select individuals, in this discussion, as the objects of our censure tell us we should not attempt to awaken public turn off your special indignation from the fourpenee feeling against individuals, but should enunciate true principles, and leave them to make their way among men and into practice. Sir, let those who them to her, -the land of Shakespeare and like the work of preaching abstractions, do it; for myself. I have never been able to find an abstract sin. When I have met sin, it has always been embodied. The American Anti-Slavery Society tried the work of proclaiming and diffusing abstract prin- Money collected at the Arnual Meeting of the Massa ciples, till it got all out of the people's sight. It went about, like Diogenes, in search of a principle, but could not find one. And if you pursue the search Weston, 50c; Wm. Ashby, 1; Bourne Spooner, 1 now, a similar disappointment awaits you ; you will J G. Dodge, 50c; Charles G. Hovey, 2; a friend, not find a principle current in the community ; or, if 1; a friend, 1; A. J. Fuller, 50c; Wm. Farwell, 1; you do, a dozen men claim it as their thunder, and cash, 2; A. Wyman, 50c; W. B. Caswell, 20c; T. you cannot tell where it belongs. If we should call P Locke, 25c; cash, 50c; Emma Chipman, 25c; for principles, like the spi its in the vasty deep, Mary Willey, 50c; a friend, 25c; Thomas Carpen they would not answer. If we go to Democrats or ter, 50c; Josiah Hayward, 1; J Russell, 50c; John Whigs, in search of principles, we are laughed at McCombe, 50c; cash, 50c; E E Bennett, 1; cash, for our pains. The very fault they find with us is 1; W. P. Peak, 15c; James Johnson, 25c; Francis for saying that their candidates have any principles. Jackson, 3; Nathan Webster, 1; E. F. Meriano, 1; Prove it, say they. And John P. Hale-according to J T. S. 50e; cash, Sc; P. Pearce, 1; a friend, 1 the confessions of the Liberty party, no one knows H. Jenkins, I; Eibridge Sprague, 1; Alfred Wilwhether he believes the Constitution to be Pro-Sla- liams, 50e; B. P. Rice, 50e; Alvan Ward, 50e; very or Anti-Slavery? The truth is, every man John Rand, 1; Dollson, 50c; S D. Randell, 50c who goes into politics has his coat trimmed on both cash, 35c; E mund Quincy, 1; James M. Eveleth, sides, and turns it at his pleasure. We must attack 50e; Benjamin Snow, Jr., 1; Charles K. Wnipple, men then, for they are the only objects of attack we 1; Joshua Coolidge, Jr., 1; N. R. chardson, 1; C. can find. And we will attack those who stand in R. Black, 75c; Almira F. Fav. 5ile; John R. Thurs. those are the twin stars that the way of freedom, in the hope that wherever the ton, 25c; H. Paul, 25c; cash, 25c; A. R. Bramwrong is, it may be brought to light, and put to hall, 1; C. Bramhail, 1; George Jackson, 1; E. R.

> Robert C. Winthrop, the representative from Bos- 50c; Lucy M. Haskell, 50c; Sarah Clay, 50c; War. ton in Congress-of his betrayal of the true interests | Sears, 250; B. D. Holmes, 500; Elizabeth W. Wilof Massachusetts-his venal course as a politician- liams, 50c; Auby G. Lindsley, 1; Hannah B. Spoohis subserviency to the Slave Power-his support of ner, 1; M. M. Brooks, 1; J. H. Browne, 1; Samuthe War-his vote for a lie-his readiness to go for el Barrett, 1; E. D. Draper, 1; Mary Plummer, 1; a Slavery-extension candidate-and his consequent Jane Silloway, 50c; A. Stanwood, I; Jacob Leon reward with the Speakership.

> his double-dealing with regard to Texas and the Follen, 1; Mary G. Chapman, 1; A. S. H. Fish, War with Mexico. He said-Once George N. Briggs 1; Jas. N. Buffum, 1; John Levy, 1; Sam'l May, Jr. said the annexation of Texas was virtually a dissolution of the Union -- that Massachusetts ought never to consent to it, and that, he believed, she would a friend, 2; a friend, 1; cash, 50c; cash, 25c; do. not consent to it. Then George N. Briggs, when 43c; Elizabeth Chapman, 1; Effingham L. Capron, 1; he had got to be Governor, 'entreated' Massachu- Olivia Capron, 59c; C. Weston, 50c; Gertrude Barsetts to volunteer for Slavery's war. We uttered our denunciation of his shameless course; Rhoda Berry, 1; Edward Phelps, 50c; Helen E. and a month afterward he came to this Hall, and in- Garrison, 50c; Sarah T. Benson, 50c; Susan C. dignantlysaid the Constitution had bound him to do as Cabot, 2; Hiram W. Blanchard, 50c; Salas Leonhe had done, (and he showed himself a poor lawyer, ard, 50c; a friend, 25c; Lucius Ford, 1; A Putinwhen he said it,) and that he had sworn to do thus. ton, Jel; Henry Carpenter, 50e; two friends, 75c; J. What if he had? Did he not know that Faneuil M. Fisk, 1; cash, 82c; John Boyd, 25c; Mr. Cald Hall was the place where men broke their own well, 12c; Mr. Menai, 25c; E. P. Burnham, 1; Dr. chains, instead of forging chains for others !-where A. Farnsworth, b; G. W. F. Mellen, 25c; a friend, the Adamses, the Quincys, and the Otises, came to 50c. Jonas Parker, 50c; cash, 35c; A. B. Morey, 25c; who liked to do so?

Like a Grand Jury for Christendom, we summo the slaveholder, and his apologists and instruments, before us. If their character appears bad, it is not our fault; the fault is in the character. We are daguerreotype painters, sir. Our pictures may, like By balance of old account, rendered Jan. 1, them, be sad, but are always faithful and exact.

ples. We judge men by their acts. Whenever we fair, Do. rec'd from Finance Com. for collections the truth, a hypocrite in his pretended zeal for liber-ty, a deceiver of the people, we nail him to the coun-

REMARKS OF W. W. BROWN AND S. S. POSTER, Total amount of Receipts

Made in Fanzuil Hall, Wednesday Evening, Jan. 26. WILLIAM W. BROWN came to the platform. | Paid R. F. Wallcut towards expenses of with the platform of the platform of the platform of the Depository, sind here to night, he said, a slave—a piece of property. Some have doubted whether I had really period, there had of poverty and debt, which said, a slave—a piece of property. Some have doubted whether I had really period to the Depository, Per order of the Board to the Treas'r of the A. A. S. Society, Per order of the Board to the Treas'r of the A. A. S. Society, Per order of the Board to the Treas'r of the A. A. S. Society, Per order of the Board to the Treas'r of the Board to the Trea Sides—and of domestic disturbances and divinot which, even at that early period, there had
a several instances. In union, Massachusetts
of the first strength and prosperity. The tempin was great—but so were the concessions
was great—but so were the concessions

Sha Saally consent
Sha Saally consentth were demanded of her. She finally consenttion, if I should be in danger of falling into the
hands of my master again. I thank them for their
for do do
For printing and posting handbills
sundry bills for advertisg. Ann't. Meet'g,
the price of her faithfully paid
the price of her concessions—but it has not
halfars any Massachusetts has indeed assached.

W. T. A. Society for use of Hall 2 evenings
for do do
For printing and posting handbills
Sundry bills for advertisg. Ann't. Meet'g,
the price of her concessions—but it has not
halfars any Massachusetts has indeed assached.

W. T. A. Society for use of Hall 2 evenings
for do do
For printing and posting handbills
Sundry bills for expenses of Fair,
You will repeal your iniquitous laws—laws by which
hands of my master again. I thank them for their
friendship and compassion. But, my friends, it is
not this that I would chiefly ask of you, but that
you will repeal your iniquitous laws—laws by which
hands of my master again. I thank them for their
friendship and compassion. But, my friends, it is
not this that I would chiefly ask of you, but that
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friendship and compassion. But, my friends, it is
not this that I would chiefly ask of you, but that
you will repeal your iniquitous laws—laws by which
has defined to the printing and posting handbills
Sundry bills for expenses of Fair,
Per order of Board to Mrs. Frederick Donglaws by which Massachusetts has indeed prosper- millions, beside myself, are made the property of for paper and printing Annual Report of the Board, She has lost immense sums by the Union; their revenge, their less than the power of self-braitate not to say, as my firm belief, that defence or redress. I wish there were a place in Harnden & Co. for transportation of packa-Massachusetts where I could stand free. But where a practice of reduces. I wish there were a practice of reduces of reduc

When I broke away from slavery, I took my S. S. Foster do do do do course for Canada. But as I passed through Ohio Wm. W. Brown do do do do and New York, I found men who would protect me, Saml. May, Jr., for his services, as Genl. the word with deeds. But how has it and who were laboring to overthrow the bloody inSignificant the word with deeds. But how has it and who were laboring to overthrow the bloody inSignificant the word with deeds. But how has it and who were laboring to overthrow the bloody inLoring Moody for do as Financial Agent, 345 76. Stealthily, indecently, Texas is foisted into stitution which enslaved me. I staid with them; and after awhile commenced, in my way, to labor to the National Congress. What did Massa-against slavery. I went, in full confidence, to the church; but I found her in full league with the slaveholders, in full support of the Government, cale her own honor, to tear down the stars and Constitution, and laws, which made me a piece per as a dishenored signal, and raise aloft of property. I went to the political parties; they, too, were bound to slavery, and would do nothing for the slave. I turned again to the abolitionists, and found in them alone those who would have no fellowship with slavery, 'no union with slaveholders'! (Cheers ) They are the only friends of the fifty-eight cents. slave who will have no partnership or alliance with

his masters and tyrants. How much better are you, in Massachusetts, with respect to freedom, than the slaves? You cannot go freely to the South. Samuel Hoar, the agent of Massachusetts, ran away from South Carolina; I sions, as General Agent of the Massachusetts A. S ran away from Missouri. (Cheers.) Samuel Hoar Society, I have visited towns in Plymouth County ran away, because the Constitution of the United on Sunday, preached on the subject of Slavery to States could not protect him. I ran away, because stated congregations, and lectured in the evening Texas was another Pandora's box, the Constitution could not protect me. (Renewed cheers.) It will not protect any man of you, going that I spoke during the day, and the pastor of each

against his agent, whoever he may be, here in Boston. It was well enough, perhaps; but did you for-I could not find it in me. Sir. to be very hard upo Mr. Quincy, on taking his seat, was loudly ap- the needy lawyer, who should act in Boston as the slaveholder's attorney! His meanness is lost in the iniquity of greater men than he. It is the Wiathrops, the Briggss, the Websters, the Kirks, and Made in Faneuil Hall, Wednesday Evening, Jan. 26 the Brechers, who hold up, countenance, and bap-WENDELL PHILLIPS next took the stand, and tize the infernal system of slavery, and the laws read again the first three resolutions, which refer to which authorize the slaveholder to retake his fugitive slave, by his agent or otherwise. These are the men chiefly to be held in scorn; these are the men whom I would chiefly hold up to public reproand rebuke, instead of aiming at principles. Men bation. It was for this, my friends, that I rose; to ha'penny lawyer, and even from the claimant of Wm. W. Brown, to those other men, more criminal, more directly responsible for the wrong which done to the slave, to whom I have just referred. In this, as in all things, we are bound to judge a righteous judgment. [Applause.]

chusetts A S. Society, to defray expenses, &c. John Rogers, \$1 : Daniel Ricketson, 1 ; Reub Davis, 25c; Catharine Sargent, 5; Frances Mary Mr. Phillips proceeded accordingly to speak of Robbins, 1; Robert B. Rogers, 1; Martha B K. et strike off their chains, that others might wear them, James Jackson, 1; Wendell Phillips, 1; Capt. J. O. Rees, 5; Henrietta Sargent, 1; Lewis Ford, 50c.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Of Receipts and Disbursements from Jun. 1, 1847, to hem, be sad, but are always faithful and exact.

1847,

Mr. President, we go for men as well as princtCash rec'd from proceeds of Mass. A. S. 3474 39. at annual meeting. 202 84 the truth, a hypocrite in his pretended zeal for liberty, a deceiver of the people, we nail him to the counter as base coin; and whenever we find a South Carolina Speaker in the garb of a Boston boy, we nail him right to the floor of Faneuil Hall, and leave him there. (Laughter and theers.)

Mr. Phillips concluded a very requent speech of nearly an hour in length, of which the above is but a meagre sketch, amidst great applause.

Do. rec'd from bequest of the late Henry Chapman,

Do. rec'd from Caroline Weston for proceeds of A. S. Fair at New Bedford,

Do. rec'd from A Brooke of Ohio, on account of sele of books,

Do. rec'd from A Brooke of Ohio, on account of sele of books,

Do. rec'd from A Brooke of Ohio, on account of sele of books,

The count of selections at N. E. Convention,

Do. rec'd from A Brooke of Ohio, on account of sele of books,

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Do. rec'd from Caroline Weston for proceeds of A. S. Fair at New Bedford,

Do. rec'd from Caroline Weston for proceeds of the late Henry

Chapman,

Do. rec'd from Caroline Weston for proceeds of \$6,773 36.

The dishursements have been made as follows, viz

Total amount of disbursements \$6466 78. Leaving a balance in the Treasury, Jan. 1, 1848, of 306,58. SAMUEL PHILBRICK,

Treusurer. BOSTON, Jan. 16, 1848.

EDMUND JACKSON, Auditor.

CREDIT TO WHOM CREDIT IS DUE.

Boston, Jan 25, 1848. Mn. GARRISON - DRAR Sin : On two recent occo In both instances, it was to a Unitarian congregatio

towns alluded to are South Hingham and Kingston.

LIBERATOR.

The Rev. J. L. Russell is paster of the Society in | That the worship of God does not pertain to South Hingham, and the Rev. Augustus R. Pope is pastor of the Society in Kingsten. To both these pastor of the Society in Kingsten. To both these gentlemen, I am indebted for the cordial welcome they gave me as agent of the Massachusetts Anis Slavery Society, and for the readiness with which That the distinction made between sacred and they opened their pulpits to me, to expose the guilt of the American people, and to advocate the cause of the enslaved. To them both I feel that the cause is indebted for their able and and eloquent advocacy of it, in aid of my own efforts. In the most emphatic manner, they identified themselves with the oppressed, and with those who are laboring in behalf of the oppressed. A true Christian boldness, as the oppressed of the oppress honorable as it is rare, characterized their position and all their utterance. I feel that this testimony is due to these gentlemen, and ought to be expressed it is not yet a time when a clergyman can take such position, without incurring the risk of losing favor position, without incurring the risk of losing favor the first of the man and the stronghold of a merely ceremonial Religion;—

That, in the hands of a Sabbatizing clergy, it is a mighty obstacle in the way of all the reforms of a mighty obstacle in th whee he rejects the sympathies and foregoes the approbation of popular leaders, and 'dares to be infibe right with two or three. The candor and apparent rendered adamantine in its aspect towards bleed-interest in the subject, with which I was heard by the congregations I addressed in these towas, is a but whose cries must be stifled, on its 'sacred he congregations I addressed in these towas, is a occurrence;—and believing, especially, in this acknowledgment.

It is proper to be said, in this connection, that on anti-bristian, an i ought to be immediately abromatic tribular to the connection of the connection, that on anti-bristian, an i ought to be immediately abromatic tribular to the connection of the connectio circumstance I must not omit to notice, and which calls for this acknowledgment.

former occasions, I have spoken to the Unitarian gated;—
That the interference of the State, in matters congregations in Bolton, Duxbury, Norton, and East Needham, as Agent of the Massachusetts
Anti-Slavery Society, by express invitation or full erated; knowledge of the ministers of these societies, and that I have found, in every instance, those who heard the word with gladness, and who were ready to contribute, according to their ability, for its promulgation throughout the land. In the case of two of these societies, the pastors were themselves present, (I refer to Mr. Edes of Bolton, and Mr. Gale of Norton,) and manifested a true interest in the antislavery cause, and a warm sympathy with its most active friends.

No one can justly say that I speak of these things with a view to securing credit to the denomination with which I have been intimately connected myself of light and knowledge, on this subject, as may be with which I have been intimately connected myself in years past. On the contrary, that denomination deserves no credit (in my judgment) for the manly course pursued by the gentlemen I have alluded to; because the great majority, and the leading individuals in it, are decidedly adverse to their course, and would censure them for having admitted myself or any other friend of the Mass. A. S. Society to their pulpits. The honor of a frank and manly stand against popular prejudice and the national sin of slavery, and in benalf of the suffering and helpless poor of God's great lamily, is exclusivel, due to subsistence. Reduced to such a pithable condipoor of God's great landy is exclusivel, due to subsistence. Reduced to such a pitiable condi-the individuals who have taken it—not at all to

I wish it were in my power to say that I have vis-tracted labor. It is not in accordance with the ited and addressed societies of other religious de-law of life, that our race should be thus worked, Slavery. But I cannot. No invitation to do so has been extended to me, with the exception of an indefinite one from the minister of a Wesleyan Suddente San Suddent ciety. But it may yet happen that the faithful antislavery speaker shall find entrance and a welcome sectorism, slavery war, intemperance, licentious-in those pulpits whose present occupants, in their in 88, monopoly, and the like—in short, to live 18 pride and hardness of heart, have shut him out. I remain, sincerely yours,

## ANTI-SABBATH CONVENTION. TO THE FRIENDS OF CIVIL AND RELIG-

IOUS LIBERTY :

The right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience is inherent, indicable, self-evident. Yet it is notorious, that in all the States, excepting Lonismum, there are have enforcing the religious observance of the First day of the week as they may deem acceptable to God. To their own master, they stand or fall. In regard to all such matters, it is for every one to be fully persuate their usual avocations on that day,—avocations which even Sabbatarians recognize as innocent and laudable on all other days. It is true, some exceptions are made to the rigorous operation of these laws, in favor of the Seventh Day Baptists, Jews, and others who keep the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath; but this freedom is granted in this own mind, and to obey the promptings of his own conscience; conceding to others the fiberty he claims for himself.

The sole and distinct issue that we make is this:—We maintain that the seventh day Sabbath was exclusively Jewish in its origin and design; that no holiaces, in any sense, att. ches to the first day of the week ms the Sabbath; but this freedom is granted in the own mind, and to obey the promptings of his own conscience; conceding to others the file-try he claims for himself.

They sole and distinct issue that we make is this:—We maintain that the seventh day Sabbath was exclusively Jewish in its origin and design; that no holiaces, in any sense, att. ches to the first day of the week as the Sabbath; but this freedom is granted in this own mind, and to obey the promptings of his own conscience; conceding to others the first serious constitution of these laws, in favor of the Seventh day of the week as the Sabbath; but this freedom is granted in the own mind, and to obey the promptings of his own conscience; conceding to others the first serious conscience is not considered as they may deem acceptable to God. To their own master, they stand or fall. In regard to all such as they may deem acceptable to God. To their own master, they stand or fall. In in condescension to the scruples of particular as 'THE SABBATH,' especially by penal enactment bundred years ago before he light of the Christian dispensation, and therefore that it constitutes no part of Christianity,—there is no exemption from the penalty of the law; but, should they centure to labor even for bread on that day, or he guilty of what is called 'Sabbath desecration,' they are liable either to fine or imprisonment! Cases of this kind have occurred in Massachusetts, Vermont, Pennsylvanna, and Ohio, within a comparatively short period, where conscientious and upright persons have been thrust into prison, for an act no more intrinsically heinous than that of gathering in a crop of hay, or selling moral or philanthropic publications. There is, therefore, no liberty of conscience allowed to the people of this country, under the laws thereof, in regard to the observance of any day as the Sabbath—would not the Sabbatarians cry out against such laws as a service and treatment of the pinks.

conscience allowed to the people of this country, under the laws thereof, in regard to the observance of any day as the Sabbath—would not a Sabbath day.

In addition to these startling facts, within the last five years a religious combination has been formed in this hand, styling itself 'The American you conscience, and a disgrace to the statute book? We are aware that we shall inevitably be accessed, by the chief priests, scribes and Pharisees per it is to impose the Sabbatical yoke yet more heavily on the necks of the American people. In a recent appeal made for pecuniary assistance by the Executive Committee of that Union, it is state that the Secretary (Rev. Dr. Edwards) has visited twenty of the United States, and travelled more than thirty thousand miles, addressing public bodies of all descriptions, and presenting reasons why, as a nation, we should keep the Sabbath—all secular business, travelling and annusement be confined to six days in a week—and all people assemble on the Sabbath, and worship God.' A 'pernament (?) Sabbath doruncent' has been prepared by the Secretary; and 'what has already heen done will put a copy of this document into manent (?) Sabbatic document' has been pre-pared by the Secretary; and 'what has already

sachusetts, and subjected the Quakers to impris-onment and death, in the early settlement of this onment and death, in the early settlement of this country—admits of little doubt. It is managed and gustained by the same spirit which has secured the enactment of penal laws against Sabbath-breaking, (all that the genius of the age will allow,) and the disposition of the combination manifestly is, if they can increase their power, to obtain the passage of yet more stringent laws against those who do not 'esteem one day above another,' but esteem 'every day'—who are not willing that any man shall judge them 'in respect to admit but esteem 'every day'—who are not willing that any man shall judge them 'in respect to a holy day, or the new moon, or the Sabbath'—and who mean to 'stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made them free, and not to be entangled again with the yoke of bondage.' Its supporters do not rely solely upon reason, argument, persuasion, but also brute force—upon penal law; and thats, in seeking to crush by violence the rights of conscience, and religious liber, y and equality, their real spirit is revealed as at war with the genius of republicanism, and the spirit of Christianity.

Believing that the efforts of this 'Sabbath Union' ought to be builled by at least a corresponding en-

ought to be haffled by at least a corresponding en ergy on the part of the friends of civil and reli

ergy on the part of the friends of civil and religious liberty;—
That the Sabbath, according to the Jewish Scriptures, was given to 'the children of Israel,'—
AND TO NO OTHER PEOPLE,—as 'a sign' between them and God, and terminated, with all the other Mosaic rituals belonging to the 'ministration of death, waitten AND ENGRAVEN IN STONES,' on the

secular acts, by the advocates of Subbath keeping,—the sacred being the strict performance of religious observances, and the secular such as undo-ing heavy burdens, letting the oppressed go free reclaiming the drunkard, laboring in the field or reclaiming the drunkard,

a mighty obstacle in the way of all the reforms of the age,—such as Anti-Slavery, Peace, Temperance, Purity, Human Brotherhood, &c. &c.,—and

That they who are for subjecting to pains and penalties, all who do not construe the Scriptures in their light, in regard to a religious observance, actuated by a mistaken or malevolent spirit, which is utterly at variance with the spirit of Christ, which in various ages has resorted to the dungeon, the rack, the gallows, and the stake, for the accomplishment of its purpose, and which ought to be boldly confronted and rebuked;— We, the undersigned, therefore, invite all who

agree with us essentially in these views of the Sabbath question, to meet IN CONVENTION, in the city of Boston, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 23d and 24th of March next, to confer together, and to

those, though denominationally with them, who re-fuse to do any thing of the kind.

grateful, and must be regarded as a blessing; but it is wholly inadequate to repair the physical injury or the moral degradation consequent on such proinations, besides the Unitarian, on this matter of and only thus partially relieved from suffering and PEACE, obey the eternal law of being, strive for each other's welfare, and 'glorify God in their bodies and spirits which are his'—and they will secure the rest, not only of one day in seven, but of a very large portion of their earthly existence. To them shall be granted the mastery over every day and every hour of time, as against want and afflic-tion; for the earth shall be filled with abundance

Nor do we deny the right of any number of per

privilege, and not recognised as a nat- is unauthorized by scripture or reason, and a sects, as a privilege, and not recognised as a natural right. For those, and the number is large, and standily increasing,) who believe that the Sabhath for ourselves, and for all mankind, the right to was exclusively a Jewish institution,—'a shadow of good things to come,' which vanished eighteen hundred years ago before he light of the Christian dispensation, and therefore that it constitutes.

been done will jut a copy of this document into more than three hundred thousand families. Still greater efforts are to be made by the 'Union' for the furtherance of its object.

That this combination is animated by the spirit of religious higher and ecclesiastical tyranay—the spirit which batished the Baptists from Massachusetts, and subjected the Quakers to company and a collection of the combination of the

FRANCIS JACKSON, THEODORE PARKER, EDMUND JACKSON, CHARLES F. HOVEY, JOHN W. BROWNE, "
MARIA W. CHAPMAN, "
CHARLES K. WHIPPLE, "
SAMUEL MAY, Ja. "
ROBERT F. WALLCUT, "
SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Brookline. INCREASE S. SMITH, Dorches.er. EDMUND QUINCY, Dedham. LORING MOODY, Lynn. ANDREW ROBESON, New Bedford. STEPHEN S. FOSTER, Worcester. ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, " JOSHUA T. EVERETT, Princeton. GEORGE W. BENSON, Northampto GEORGE W. BENSON, Northshipton,
PARKER PILLSBURY, Concord, N. H.
LUTHER MELENDY, Amherst, "
JAMES MOTT, Philadelphin, Pa.
LUCRETIA MOTT,
EDWARD M. DAVIS, "
CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, "
HENRY C. WRIGHT, "
J. MILLER MCKIM, "
THOMAS MCCLINTOCK, Waterloo, N. Y.
JOSEPH C. HATHAWAY, Farmington, do.
JAMES EDDY, New York.

TT Editors of newspapers, friendly to civil and religious liberty, are requested to give this Call an death, WRITTEN AND ENGRAVEN IN STONES, on the introduction of 'THE MINISTRATION OF THE SPIRIT,' and the substitution of 'A BETTER COVENANT, which was established upon better promises,'—
That Christianity knews nothing of a holy day, but only of a holy hie,—the possession of a spirit which works no ill to any one, and is 'THE FUL.

FILLING OF THE LAW';—

religious liberty, are requested to give this Call an insertion in their columns. It is an important document, and they whose names are appended to it should be allowed (to prevent misconception and misrepresentation) to state their own views in their own words. So far as penal legislation is concerned, in regard to the Sabbath, all parties should agree.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

The proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the old Pioneer Society occupies so large a portion of our inner form se to exclude much original and selected matter, and to leave no soom for comments. The proceedings speak for themselves. We are indebted to our attentive friend Samuel May, Jr. for the sketches of the speeches reported in another column. They are, of course, but mere sketches, and not full reports. The speech of Wendell Phillips, on Thursday evening, in Faneuil Hall, was one of the most eloquent and impressive ever made in that famous hall, though wholly unpremeditated. We are glad to present even a mere outline of it.

THE PETITIONS.

All persons having in their hands copies of the Petition for Secession from the Union, or having it in their hearts to help forward this work of rightcousness and humanity, are requested to see that the petitions are filled up as quickly as possible, and forwarded to some member of the Legislature, or, if preferred, to 21 Cornhill, Boston, to the care of SAMUEL MAY, Jr., who will see that they are duly presented. Friends, do not make longer delau! LET NO ONE HOLD BACK!

Residents of Boston, who are prepared to sign this Petition, are urgently requested to call without delay at the Anti-Slavery office, 21 Cornhill, and record their names.

From the New England Washingtonian.

We take pleasure in transferring the following certificate of Mr. Covert, in favor of the curative certificate of Mr. Covert, in favor of the curative properties of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, to our columns. Mr. Covert (of the firm of Covert & Dodge, vocalists) has been long and favorably known in this city and vicinity as a vocalist of rare attainments. We have watched, with painful anxiety, his declining health from the disease of which he speaks, and have almost despaired of his recovery—yes, we placed him in the catalogue of incurables—but thanks to the virtue of Dr. Wistar's Balsam, he is now, greatly to our surprise, enjoying most excelnow, greatly to our surprise, enjoying most excel-

> READ THE CERTIFICATE. Возтов, Мау 25, 1847.

MR. S. W. FOWLE: Dear Sir—There are so many quack medicines at the present time, and each one having more or less certificates from real or imaginary individuals, that I have for some time had doubts of the propriety of giving any testimony in favor of your me But being assured that I have been benefitted by its use, and feeling satisfied that by giving in my testimony in regard to its medicinal qualities, I may, perhaps, be the means of saving some one simitarly afflicted; I therefore cheerfully add my tes-timony in favor of the medicine that I know has done me great good. I have been afflicted with the bronchitis for a number of years, and by the use of a couple of bottles of

· WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY." am happy to say that I am almost free from the

above troublesome disease.

If this should be the means of saving even one of my tellow-beings from that most troublesome and painful disease (bronchitis) I shall be fully paid for my trouble in writing the above communication.

Bespectfully yours, B. COVERT, Vocalist, Firm of Covert & Dongs None genuine unless signed 1. BUTTS on the wiapper.

For sale by SETH W. FOWLE, 138 Washington Street, and by Druggists generally in the United States and British Provinces.

PAWTUCKET FAIR.

The Anti-Slavery somen of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, will hold their Twelfth Annual Fair, at the Hall of the Pawtucket Hotel, on the 9th and 10th of February, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M. It is hoped that a larger attendance than ever, will favor this annual gathering of the tried and true; and they will not fail to find the tables covered in tempting abundance, with the usual supply of getitempting abundance, with the usual supply cles for use or ornament, together with ments of every desirable kind and quality.

The call is universal. Come, then, for the slave's

Elizabeth Shove, Rebecen Mitchell, Maria Dexter, I H. Adams, Susan Sisson Dexter, Mary Peck, Lydia Winn, Alura Crowningshield. Mary A. Kenyon, Susan M. Shove, Esther Reed.

Abby Burgess, Amy Dexter, Avis Sisson, Ruth Sisson. MIDDLESEX COUNTY A.S. SOCIETY.

There will be a meeting of the Middlesex Anti-layery Society at West Cambridge, on Thursday, bruary 10, at 10 1-2 o'clock A. M. Besides the all-important question of Slavery and its attendant evils, which will naturally come before the Society, the question of the existence of the Society will come up, and the members must decide whether there is sufficient love of freedom in

Wendell Phillips, Parker Pillsbury, William W Brown, and other speakers, will be present.

It is earnestly requested that all who feel an interest in the question of Slavery will give their at-

W. A. WHITE, Pres. Watertown, Jan. 30, 1848.

old Middlesex to maintain an Anti

ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. A Quarterly Meeting of the Essex County A. S. Society will be holden in Dodge's Hall, Manchester, commencing on Saturday, Feb. 12th, at 11-20'clock, P. M. to continue through the succeeding day.
S. S. Foster, Parker Pillsbury, Loring Moody, and J. N. Buffun, will be present.
The abolitionists are carneally entreated to at-

tend. In behalf of the Board of Managers, ELIZA J. KENNY.

LORING MOODY,

LORING MOODY,

Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture on Slavery in Sandwich on Thursday and Friday Feb. 10 and 11; in Cotust Saturday Feb. 12; in Marston Mills, Sunday, Feb. 13.

Parker Pillsbury will join him at the anti-slavery Fair to be held in Centreville on the 15th; after which, they will hold anti-slavery Conventions at diff-rent points on the cape; due notices of which will appear in the Liberatur of next week

The friends in Osterville and Centreville are requested to see that arrangements are made for the meetings at Cotuit and Marston Mills.

WILLIAM W. BROWN. An Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture

In Blackstone, Tuesday, Feb. 8. He designs to spend Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 5th and 6th, at Woonsocket, R. I. STEPHEN S. FOSTER,

An Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will speak in North Bridgewater, next Sunday, Feb. 6, day and evening.

E. D Hudson will find a letter for him at Springfield, which it is important he should see soon

DIED-In this city, January 29, Maria Weston Chapman, daughter of Mr. Henry L. W. Thacker, aged 7 years.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. SUFFOLK, ss.—To the next of kin, and all other persons interested in the Estate of JAMES LEONARD, late of Chelsea, in said county, seaman, deceased, intestate:

WHEREAS application has been made to me to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased, to Wendell Phillips, of Boston, in said county, gentleman. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held in said Boston, on MONDAY, the l4th day of February next, at ten o'clock, before noon, to shew cause, if any you have, against granting the same.

He the said Wendell is hereby directed to give public notice thereof three weeks successively, in the newspaper called the Liberator, printed in said Boston.

Given under my hand this twenty-fourth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

EDWARD G. LORING, A true copy. Attest,
H. M. Willis, Reg.
Jan. 28.

De profundis clamavi ad te Domini By our looks of mute despair, By the eighs that rend the air, From lips too faint to utter prayer, Kyrie Eleison.

By the last groans of our dying, Echoed by the cold wind's sighing, On the way-side as they're lying, Kyrie Eleison.

By our fever-stricken bands, Lifting up their wasted hands, For bread throughout the far-off lands, Kyrie Eleison.

Miserable outcasts we, Pariahs of humanity, Shunned by all where'er we flee, Kyrie Eleison.

For our dead no bell is ringing, Round their forms no shroud is clinging, Save the rank grass newly springing, Kyrie Eleison. Death-devoted in our home,

Sad we cross the salt sea's foam, But death we bring where'er we roam, Kyrie Eleison Wheresoe'er our steps are led, They can track us by our dead,

Lying on their cold earth-bed,

Kyrie Eleison We have sinned-in vain each warning-Brother lived his brother scorning. Now in ashes see us mourning.

Kyrie Eleison Heeding not our country's state, Trodden down and desolate, While we strove in senseless hate, Kyrie Eleison.

We have sinned, but holier zeal May each Christian patriot feel, Oh! for our dear country's weal, Kyrie Eleison.

Let us lift our streaming eyes To God's throne above the skies, He will hear our anguish cries, Kyrie Eleyson

Kneel beside me, oh my brother, Let us pray each with the other, For Ireland, our mourning mother, Kyrie Eleison.

From the American Cabinet. THE UNIVERSAL JUBILEE. BY JOHN S. ADAMS. What shouts shall rise when earth shall hold

Its universal jubilee; When man no more is bought or sold, And one and all henceforth are free! Then songs they'll sing, That loud shall ring,

From rock to rock, from shore to shore. ' Hurrah!' they'll shout, ' we 're free, we 're free From land to land, from sea to sea, And chains and fetters bind no more !

Let every freeman strive to bring The universal jubilee: All hail the day when earth shall ring With shouts of joy, and men are free Then each glad voice Shall loud rejoice, And chains shall fall from every hand, Whilst myriad tongues shall loudly tell The grateful joy of hearts that swell, Where freedom reigns o'er sea and land. Chelsea, Mass.

HOPE ON

BY THEODORE A. GOULD.

Hope on! how oft the darkest night Precedes the fairest day ! Oh, guard thy soul from sorrow's blight-Clouds may obscure the day god's light, Yet shines it still as clear and bright When they have passed away

Hope on! though disappointment's wings Above thy path shall soar: Though slander drive her rankling stings, malice all her venom Though festering darts detraction flings, Still must the storm pass o'er.

If slave to poverty thou art, Bear bravely with thy lot :-Though keen her galling chains may smart, Strive still to rend their links apart, Hope on! for the despairing heart God surely loveth not.

Hope on ! hope on ! though drear and dark Thy future may appear ; The sailor in his storm-tost bark Still guides the helm, and hopes to mark. Amid the gloom, some beacon spark. His dangerous way to cheer.

Though wealth take wings, or friends forsake, Be not by grief opprest : Stern winter binds with ice the lake, But genial spring its bands shall break; llope on ! a firmer purpose take. And leave to God the rest.

UPRAISE THE CROSS But ye, O chosen ones, and few, Who hold the simple truths, by Jesus given, Go ye in calmness on, while favoring Heaven Marks out the path of usefulness for you. Against the warrior's blood-stained spear Upraise the Cross; and be your protest poured, In the great name of your ascended Lord, Against each evil of this earthly sphere. Fear not, nor shrink. A task is yours, Which must be done, ere sinks the day. Guard, then, and spread the hallowed truth, With manhood's strength and with the fire of youth And on God's altar lay The tribute of that love, whose work endures, When this substantial earth shall pass away.

FROM THE RUSSIAN.

The ass that looks upon the stars, Is not the less assinine; the base And cowardly, who boasts of scars, Or wears a crown, may take the place Of generous spirits in the throng Where usurpation reigns; for men Confound the worthy with the strong, Nor weigh pretension's clamor va

The hollowest vessels sound the loudest-The richest treasures deepest lie ; Yet piled up wealth, and rank the proudest, Are but tamultuous vanity. I am a prince, with princely spirit; A ruler, if I rule my heart;

A titled heir-if I inherit Of virtue, wisdom, truth, a part.

TRUE BENEVOLENCE. For others' weal let good men labor, And not for fame or paltry pelf; And mind the maxim, ' Love thy neighbor As much as thou dost love thyself.

## REFORMATORY.

INSTITUTIONS. No. 111. BROOKLYN, (Con.,) Jan. 16, 1848. To ANDREW PATON, Glasgow, Scotland. DEAR FRIEND:

The following advertisement is cut from the Eutaw (Alabama) Whig.' Read it carefully, and get it inserted in the Scotch and English papers :-'The sale of about 160 NEGROES, 44 MULES and HORSES, 250 or 300 PORK HOGS, CATTLE, Corn, Fodder, Oats, Plantation Tools, Cooking Utensils, &c. &c., will commence on Friday, the 16th of December, 1847, at the plantation of the late John Jones, near Warsaw, Sumpter county.

The sale was continued through Friday and Sat. orday; but as the deceased, John Jones, and his administrators, Wm. Jones, Jr. and John P. Evans. and the surrounding slave-traders, were devout Presbyterians, Baptists and Methodists, and could not desecrate the Sabbath, the sale was postponed sill Monday. It would have been an awful sin, in their opinion, to sell men, women and children, and mules and hogs together, on ' God's day'; so they postponed the work till Monday, and then went at it again, as the following, taken from the same ad-

'The sale will be continued on Monday, the 13th 'The sale will be continued on Monday, the 13th of December, at the late residence of John Jones, deceased, in Green county—say 114 or 115 Necanors, 33 Mules and Horses, 7 yoke of Oxen, Pork Hogs, Stock Hogs, Cattle, Road Wagon, Ox Wagon, Horse Cart, Cart Wheels, Cotton Gins, Corn, Fodder, Plantation Tools, &c. &c.

The terms of sale, twelve months credit. Notes with two approved securities—interest to be added from sale. All sums under 20 dollars, cash.

WILLIAM JONES, JR., They dared not continue this work on Sunday, they knew if they did, they should subject themselves to church censure among the Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians, throughout the country-as well as to the condemnation of the Sabba-tizing priests, and journals, and, probably, to imand the Conferences, Associations, and Presbytethen, soon as the Lord's day is ended, and the truth, value and necessity of practical faith'! devil's days begin, (for according to the slaveholding | The marvel of all is, that when Henry Clay and is a great slave-breeder, slave-trader and slave- and pulpits ring with the wonderful deed driver-and the commander-in-chief of the army | Why should Clay and Webster be so slighted? bathe his hands and feet in their blood and brains on name of Christ? a well fought battle field. He is the personification It is now about 6 o'clock, Sunday evening. offer upon a blood-stained altar, annually, thou- pocrite and Blasphemer? sands and tens of thousands of human victims. And tempt to throw around their robbery and murder the Sabbath.' I am not a . Doctor of Divinity,' nor a slavery in name, as it ever was in fact. Let all who human necks. I care nothing about breaking Sabwould walk in the footsteps of the Prince of Peace, baths. I am as willing to be a Sunday-breaker as a and of Him who came to break every yoke, and to Monday-breaker. In writing this, have I exerted a purify and elevate mas above all observances and powerful influence on the morals of Congress,' the and Father as dear children, walking in love,— could, for their morals are very 'bad,' and need to would make a distinct issue with slaveholders and be influenced by something to make them decent, that is called religion and God, that sanctions sla- feel very happy to share the hell of all Sabbuth-desvery and war, and openly and firmly and loudly de. ecrators-provided I MAY SHARE THE HEAVnounce them as the bloody coinage of hating, re- EN OF THOSE WHO NEVER DESECRATE vengeful, bloodthirsty hearts-having no more affin. MAN. ity to Christianity and the Christian's God, than

blood, falling upon my head for writing letters to expose their lying and hypocrisy. I believe this world is to be regenerated and redeemed by the truths of Christianity. This was the righteousness. Christianity has long been profess mission of Christ-to abolish slavery, war, and all ed by an almost indefinite number, while many of human observances and institutions that cannot ex- the plainest injunctions of Jesus have been, if not ist without the enslavement and destruction of man totally disregarded, wrapt up in the woof of corrup in his physical, intellectual, social or spiritual na. tion and worldly wickedness. The indifferent an ture. Christianity will accomplish its mission; but sceptical-nay, the benighted worshippers of a never, while war and slavery, those compounds of all sins and crimes, find protection under its holy of nature—have justly uttered reproof, and taught sanctions. No man should shrink from being called us to remember our acknowldged standard, with, at an infidel, or an atheist, by slaveholders and warriors and their abettors; for we must be such in the estimation of all such contempers of all that is pure, truthful, just, and divine, or we cannot be Christ-

cannibalism and the being whom cannibals worship

as God. It is pleasant to feel the wrathful thun-

derbolts of slaveholders and war-makers, who trade

in slaves and souls of men, and pour out innocent

Read the following extract from one of the leading newspapers of this land, the New-York Courier and Enquirer. Read it, I say, and then tell me if

But is not the demand as obvious and imperative and Enquirer. Read it, I say, and then tell me it you can ever again doubt the truths of Christianity, or that it will finally triumph over the world! Hear! HEAR!! HEAR!!!

the communion about a year since, from the hands of the Rev. Mr. Southard, in Calvary Church, without any illusion to the fact being made in the public press. This public testimony of three of the greatest intellects of the age, and all within the same year, (') to the truths of Christianity, is well worthy of note; and cannot fail to arrest the attention and consideration of all who pause in the midst of the present to reflect on the future, at the same time that the Episcopal Church may well be proud of being the channel through which such testimony has been added to the truth, the value, the want and necessity of practical faith.

Christianite potential hy Daviel Wahrter and INSTITUTIONS FOR MEN, NOT MEN FOR

Christianity patronised by Daniel Webster and Henry Clay! (Proclaim thanksgivings, O priests! By men who have done more to make this naffor nation of thieves, robbers and murderers, and who are themselves more thoroughly steeped in these and other crimes personally, than any two men now living! Priests, churches, missionary and Bible Societies, disband ! cease your efforts ! your work i done! Henry Clay, the duellest, the adulterer, the man-stealer, with his firm ally and coadjutor, Daniel Webster, has determined to patronize Christianity !- has given a 'public testimony to the great truths of Christianity'! And the Episcopal Church, composed of slave-breeders, and slave-drivers, and man-slayers, is the channel through which this testimony has been added to the truth, value and necessity of practical faith'! Yes, Henry Clay, who lives by herding men with ' mules, hogs horses and plantation tools,' and selling them to suit purchasers, has borne his 'testimony to the truth, value and necessity of practical faith'! How? By breaking every yoke, letting the oppressed go free, by doing justice and loving mercy, by ceasing from theft, robbery and murder? No; no; but by 'PAR-TAKING OF THE COMMUNION IN THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.' And this is the only way in which nine tenths of the clergy and churches and politicians of this land add their testimony to the \* truth. value and necessity of practical faith' in Christ. Like their fellow-slaveholder and warrior, Henry Clay, they go to church on Sunday, eat a bit of bread, take a sip of wine, perform a prayer and a hymn, say or hear a sermon, keep a Sabbath, join a church: then separate husbands and wives, parents and children-scourge and imprison men for prisonment in the felon's dungeon. They knew ing to read, or teaching others to read, the Biblethey would be condemned-not for herding MEN, shoot men for any attempt to rise from the condicreated in the image of God, with a mules, hogs and tion of beasts to that of men, from the condition of plantation tools,' and selling them to the highest slaves to that of freemen-go to slave auctions, buy bidder,-for this they well knew the Presbyterian men, women and children with oxen and horses and General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, wagons, and send their agents to Mexico to tear in pieces their women and children; and thus they tes rians of America, have pronounced to be a pious and tify to the 'truth, value and necessity of practical Christian practice,-but they knew they would be faith' in Christ! They run from the slave auction called to account by Church and State Courts, if they to the church on Sunday-snatch a bit of bread and did this work on the Sabbath. They knew that it eat it—seize the wine cup and drink—say a prayer, was the 'holy day' that the churches and ministers or hear the priest say one-turn up their eyes-lift cared for, and not MAN. Their anxiety was for the up their hands—consign Palfrey to hell for writing pay, and not MAN, turned into a beast. So soon a letter on Sunday—and then they rush back to the as the 'Lord's day' came, they ran from the slave auction stand and cry out- Who bids for 150 nemarket to the meeting-house, to do the 'Lord's groes, 44 mules and horses, 250 or 300 pork hogs, work, i. e. to pray, sing, preach, baptize, commune, cattle, plantation tools, &c. &c. 'Who bids for sanctify a sabbath, turn up their eyes, lift up their this finely formed, intelligent young girl-a fancy bloody hands, and make up solemn faces to God, and tell how good, great, loving, just and powerful letic, healthy boy Tom-who is honest, industrious, be is-and how grateful they are, that he gave his and a devoted Christian.' This, according to the Son to come and bear all their sins, and save them teaching and practice of the American church and by his righteoneness, his sufferings and death; and clergy, is the way to add your testimony to the

and war-making religion of America, the Lord has Daniel Webster bear their testimony to the necessibut one day and the devil six in the week,) they ty of a 'practical faith' in Christ by eating a bit of hasten to the slave-market, and put men, women and bread, and by sipping a glass of wine, (to which children, with mules, horses, hogs and plantation latter practice they are greatly addicted,) on allow tools on the stand together, and knock them off to sion to the fact is made in the public press'! When the highest bidder. Their religion and their God Jackson, Polk, Calhoun, Taylor, Scott, and others are confined to the meeting-house and to Sunday. of the leaders in robbery and murder, take bread This republic has made a God like unto itself. He and wine in the name of Christ, the religious press

and navy, and dripping with blood, and a mighty They have rivaled the others in slave-breeding and hangman, whose great delight is to see human be- war-making. Why should they not fival them in ings hanging by the neck on the gallows, and to eating bread and drinking intoxicating drink in the

of Slavery and War. He delights to put men, have spoken twice to-day in the First Congrega mules, hogs and plantation tools up at auction, and tional Church in this town; and what is contained sell them to the highest bidder; but he frowns upon in this letter is the substance of my remarks in the the wretch that dares to write a letter to plead for church. I aimed to show, that the great mission of enslaved millions on 'his holy day ; ' he glories in a Christ was 'to take away sin'-i. e. to reclaim mer Perry, a Scott, or a Taylor, who cut, hew and tear from all their individual and social sins, and to abolto atoms the bodies of helpless and innocent wo-men and children, and hurls his hottest thunderbolts not exist without enslaving or killing men. It is of wrath at H. C. Wright for penning this plea for true that the religion of this nation is the greatest humanity on 'his holy Sabbath day.' Let him do obstacle to the progress of Christianity, and to the so; I despise the being worshipped as God by man- regeneration and redemption of man; and the first stealers and man-killers-by slaveholders and war- step towards the kingdom of Heaven leads out of riors, and their abettors-for, his worshippers being the slaveholding and war-making churches of this witness, he sanctions slavery and war, with all their nation. I have had many hearers to-day; and one essential principles and practices. Though clothed of the brightest features of the times, with us, is with the attributes of Deity by the church and cler- the general opening of men's minds to see the utter gy of this republic, he is a friend of blood, as are insufficiency of the religion and God of this nation-Moloch and Juggernaut; and my honesty, and my in the being that is worshipped as God by slavedevotion to the God and Father of our Lord Jesus holders and soldiers and their allies-to save us Christ, must be according as I am hated by him, from the gigantic and systematic wickedness habituwho delights in robbery and blood. This nation ally perpetrated among us. Is not this republic worships at the shrine of a demon of wrath, revenge huge Liar? Is not the American Church, with its and cruelty. The pro-slavery and war-making Sabbaths, its sanctuaries, its slave auctions, its galpriests of this land minister, like the priests of lows and battle-fields, its slave-trading priests, el-Moloch and Mars, at the shrine of a demon, and ders, deacons and members, a disgusting Liar, Hy-

Well, dear friend, I have spoken and written this the worst of all their abominations is, their vain at- on Sunday, which is called 'God's day," the ' holy sanctions of the loving, forgiving, self-forgetting 'Theological Professor.' Am la 'Sabbath-breaker,' Redeemer-the sanction of Him, whose name is 'a Sabbath-desecrator'? I give myself no trouble Love. Oh that all Christians would come to the about it. I am not a slaveholder, a warrior, nor ar rescue-to cut Christianity from all connexion with apologist for war or slavery. I do not break institutions, and who would follow after their God priesthood and the churches of this land? I wish I warriors, and their allies and abettors, and with all respectable and Christian. I am quite willing and

Yours, in loving remembrance, HENRY C. WRIGHT.

PRACTICAL NON-RESISTANCE. Among the good indications of the present age i a demand for the practical demonstration of what is professed. With the candid and truthful, somestrange and unknown God, with the indistinct light least, the appearance of consistency. In the mean while, the sense of shame, and an awakened con science among those who are seeking for the right have made a demand for Practical Curistianity. And a few 'among the faithless found' have heard the call, and with good intentions are laboring to exem-

that professed Non-Resistants exemplify, in the details of life and business, what is acknowledged in theory? Certainly, it is replied, why ask such question? Well, we have made the inquiry for the 'It is worthy of remark, that within the past year, Chief Justice Spencer, Mr. Webster and Mr Clay have all partaken of the communion in the Episcopal Church—Mr. Webster having received in form withdrawn from the arrangements of the

world, that they may be uncontaminated by the and duties, as he may find occasion; and is under same, frequently evince a willingness to conform to what is admitted to be wrong ;-nay, more, are ever ready to make part and parcel in the mania of mon ey-making, and inordinate gain. It is asked, where are your practical Non-Resistants? And echo an swers, "where?" 'It is to be feared that many are resting in contentment with a theory beautifully expounded in words, but destitute of a practical existeree. Modesty, if not a strict love of consistency, should admonish us to be careful in professing to be the lights of the world. He who raises a high standard of moral excellence and Christian perfection, becomes a 'spectacle to angels and men,' and is bound to be somewhat better than others of a retaliatory and unforgiving spirit. What do 've more than publicans and sinners?' may well be said of many who claim to glory in that

Love, that Non-Resistant love,

We may possibly make proof of our profession in re lation to the grosser derelictions from duty. But an absence from overt crime, a periodical and spasmodie regard for right, is but a small advance in the divine life. It is the love and practice of goodness in the unobserved details of our daily walk-a meek and loving spirit toward those we may deem inimical and disagreeable-which resembles us to Him who commands us that we love and bless our bitterest foes. It was the principle of the immortal Seneca, who said that he loved goodness so well, that he would not commit evil, though certain it would never be discovered either by God or man. Goodness thus based has more than the poor merit of a lovely exterior, which may command the approbation those who fail to come in contact with our daily practice. Such goodness, too, is deep and hidden Laugh who will; but wait and see. The whole from common observation, yet the results are glori-

faith, by extreme cases. I wonder at this, since they have at hand a far better criterion, and one from which if we shrink, and in the application of which, evil. The professions like the 'sounding brass and tinkling cymbal.' Let them demand of Non-Resistants'a total abstinence from every thing that would offend the royal law of love, which requires that we not only forgive and relieve an enemy, but that we love him with a brother's heart. Bland manners, smooth language, and good wishes, without the heart overflows with forgiveness and undying friendship, serve only to cheat and deceive. Nav. the 'spider's most Non-Resistance built upon the sandy foundation of cant and profession. 'By their fruits ye shall know them.' And the fruits of his life, who is our great Exemplar, are not to be mistaken.

· O how benevolent and kind ! How mild, how ready to forgive!
Be this the temper of our mind,
And these the rules by which we live.'

And after all, here lies the great danger of our failure to make Non-Resistance practical. Human nature is never more sorely tried than when imlence. But to feel right and act right toward those we deem our foes, requires a devotion to righteousness rarely possessed, and never without watchful-

But are there no exceptions to this duty of love and forgiveness? Alas! this doctrine of qualification has been fraught with mischief. It has frittered made, some are ready to ask, is there no discharge from this disagreeable part of the warfare? Let me explain and qualify, says one; ambitious to maintain the reserved rights of great I. My opponent, who ran well with me for a season, and who was wont ever to walk in agreement, has turned in another direction. We are at odds. 'Can two walk together, unless they be agreed '? Have I not a right to select my own companions and turn from others? It 13, was the scene of deep excitement. It was is true, the brother whom I duslike has liberty to go to the left, and leave me in the right. But then, he opposes things which I oherish even as the 'apple drew a crowd of ladies, and as many members of my eye'—he is therefore disagreeable to me.

Now I will never injure him. No, indeed! But judgment of the Court was given by Judge Wayne, this will I do: 'He may keep his side of the house, and I will beep the other.' If he is sick, and in trouble, I may visit him, but I shall have as little communinication as possible. This is my practical method was beautifully written and eloquently read. of treating enemies; and I claim to be-very mod- Such a chapter of love and romance has seldom est-about right.

Can we practise thus, and hold up our heads as Christians-Practical Christians, par excellence? Brethren, what avails it? In the name of the Prince of Peace, let us do better, or hide the head in shame. herits three-fourths of her father's immense estate. I have much more to say on this fruitful topic,

but my trembling hand, which, for the last eight months has been paralyzed, admonishes me to stop; and f do so with the hope of finding strength

GEO. W. STACY. Milford, Jan. 8, 1848.

From the Non-Resistant and Practical Christian. PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COM-MITTEE

At a meeting of the N. E. Non-Resistance Society, held at Hopedale on the evening of January 1, 1848, the following votes were manimously

1. That the Practical Christian be adopted as the official medium of communication with the public, for the N. E. Non-Resistance Society, its Executive Committee, Agents and Correspondents, and that it be recommended to the patronage of all who sympathise with us in this noble enter-

promotion of other moral reform movements, gives ample assurance that he will be the devoted advocate of Non-Resistance, and is cordially commended as such to the cheerful welcome, hospitality, pecuniary aid, and moral co-operation of all friends

It gives us pleasure to say that the Executive ommittee have entered on the discharge of their It gives us pleasure to say that the Executive Committee have entered on the discharge of their duties with one accord, in a prompt, energetic and hopeful spirit. They have secured the services of a long tried, faithful, efficient, uncompromising lecturing agent. He has consecrated his life to this great mission; and though he will not deny himself the privilege of advocating other doctrines

no bondage to the Society who have accredite him as their apostle before the public, he will nee ertheless 'be instant in season and out of season the tireless defender of their principles.

the tireless defender of their principles.

He wishes, and we wish, could it be so, that he were multiplied by one thousand, so as to reap quickly the great field that is already white for the harvest. Never before was such a door open for the true-hearted advocates of Christian Non-Resistance—we mean those who are willing to perform hard labor on a scanty subsistence.

Money-making and fat livings are out of the question. But an unprecedented readiness to hear the whole truth to the bottom, and an almost involuntary impressibility of mind for conviction is manifest in all directions. Multitudes, to whom the name Non-Resistance was at first only another for absurdity, infidelity and anarchy, have come to their senses, and now say 'give us the whole thing length and breadth, for after all it is God's truth.' The present Mexican war is opening the eyes of many present Mexican war is opening the eyes of many and especially the time-serving tricks, hide and seek, played off by our popular politicians in and out of Congress respecting this war. Honest men begin to see deeper and deeper into this muddy water, or rather this bloody sea, on which all our present political systems swim. They begin to suspect that the principle of mischief lies at the bottom, and that whatever machinery is moved by bottom, and that whatever machinery is moved by a mainspring of violence, will evolve only a compound of fraud and violence. They begin to believe that men binding themselves by an oath to manage a political machinery whose grand motive power is the assumed right to murder or torture all that resist its operations, are fatally leagued with Anti-Christ, and cannot be true to Christian obli-A great revolution of public ser

and practice is commencing; and this Non-Resistance question will be the question of questions for the next age. It is the point on which governmental and social reform will ultimately structure of human society and government will indergo a radical change during the next thousand rears. And the new order of things will be based on the foundation of repudiating all injurious force, offensive and defensive and relying on the mherent power of good to withstand and overcome which if we shrink, and in the application of which, are found wanting, will make our logical and wordy professions like the sounding brass and tinkling and destroy life at discretion, in other words, the resistance of injury with injury. This is the essence of the barbaric code. It belongs to the reign of barbarism, and though civilization may refine, polish, and gild it over, it is the same thing still, and will produce the same murderous results. It must be cut up root and branch. Non-Resistance lays the axe at the root of this tree. It will hew it down and cast it into the fire. Time will be res with forgiveness and undying friendship, serve quired for this. 'Line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little,' must be quired thread is cord, is cable,' compared with given. But the work will be done; and another heaven and earth will be the result.

Some are pleased to consider this a fragmentary and superficial reform; especially those who hope for a reorganization of society. But they will find it a radical, vital, a comprehensive reform, without which all schemes for the happy and permanent reorganization of society must prove abortive.—
We speak thus positively; for we are positive that we are right. If it prove otherwise, we will take our place in the limbo of honest fools. But let our words be remembered by all who are watching the course of human events. We forbear.

seven.' It may require but little discipline to re-frain from outbreaks of passion, and deeds of vio-Now, friends abroad, you see what the Execuneed we have of union and concert among all re-liable lovers of this cause. You see what we have to do and hope for. Will you come to the rescue? Will you work with us? Will you come out of your snug corners, and the hiding places whither ness and prayer. And let those who cannot attain the opposition have sought to drive you these few years past, and go into this work with whole hearts? One true soul can chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight in this conflict with the powers of darkness. We do not appeal to the deserters and apostates, who, after blustering and vaunting themselves as Non-Resistants par exaway the teachings of Christ, and pared off an influ-ence, the want of which we have every reason to of Egypt'; but to the true-hearted and faithful, lament. Professed Non-Resistants are at fault in this matter. When the stern demand of duty is tors. To all such we say, 'come one and all to

## MISCELLANY.

Washington Correspondence of the N. York Mirror. MRS. GAINES'S CASE.

The Supreme Court room this morning, Jan. the whole history of this interesting case, and gave all the points of evidence in favor of and against been given from any learned bench; and the final decision and decrease the Court gives to Mrs. Gaines a fortune of seventeeu millions. The learned Judges have decided that she had a faheris three-lourths of her father's immense estate. During the reading of the opinion, there was the most profound silence in the Court, and Mrs. Gaines's face was a study for an artist. Millions hung upon the closing sentence; and the lips of the little lady parted slightly when the Judge came to the 'summing up.' When the decree was foully represented in her forms. came to the 'summing up.' When the decree was finally pronounced in her favor, Mrs. Gaines was surrounded by hosts of friends and admirers, and she left the room a greater 'lionne' than either Clay or Webster, who sat side by side within the bar. A bland smile overspread the withered features of her old advocate, Gen. Jones, who is to have \$30,000 as his fee, and congratu-lations were rife all round. There was a rush of the reporters to the telegraph office, and before I have time to write thus far, the triumph of Mr Gaines is flashing, not only in her bright eyes, but over the wires to New-York and New-Orleans. The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, it is said, comes in for a fortune in the shape of fees: another proof and who sympathise with us in this noble enterprise.

2. That our Corresponding Secretary, Henry C. Wright, be accredited to the public as the voluntary, unbired lecturing agent of the N. E. Non-Resistance Society; who, while perfectly free to employ his time and talents at discretion for the proportion of other moral reform progressions. and death. The amount involved is about seven-teen millions dollars; but Mrs. Gaines having one fair daughter and no more, will probably compromise for half the sum, which, for a small family, will be sufficient fer all necessary expenses.

pecuniary aid, and moral co-operation of all friends of the cause.

3. That H. C. Wright be requested to prepare at his earliest convenience, a series of popular tracts on the subject of Non-Resistance, and that measures be taken to ensure their general distribution.

4. That arrangements be made with our responsible friends every where for such a distribution of our Tracts as will cover their actual cost, and keep the Tract fund good for the publication of a perpetual series.

5. That all persons friendly to the object be earnestly invited to contribute to the Tract fund, that its resources may be rendered nearer equal to the demand of the times.

6. That Quarterly Meetings of the N. E. N. R. Society be regularly holden at such times and places as may be found most convenient.

7. That this Committee will scrupulously avoid running the Society into debt, or contracting any pecuniary limbilities for the furtherance of their measures, not warranted by means actually possessed.

REMARKS.

1. She is the largest merchant come round from Portsmoth, N. H., where she was built by Fernald and Pettigrew, for D. & A. Kingstand was a liverpool packet under command of Captain Robert Mc Certan. She is the largest merchant vessel of the United States. Length 186, breadth 41, depth 30 1-2 feet. The ship has been built at extraordinary expense of workmanship. The keel and keelson are immensely heavy, being 8 1-2 feet deep, besides sister' keelsons and bilge keelsons, and the whole family of the keelson giants. The knees, braces, and timbers of every name, are large and bolted with copper and iron in every direction, until the whole seems to be formed into a solid mass. The masts are the trunks of a noble pine of Maine, 88 to 90 feet long, and 2 1-2 feet diameter at the top. She has three full decks running the whole length of the ship. The cabins are beautiful and commodious, and all the arrangements for passengers and crew, of the most prefect order. She lies at pier No. 5 North River, and makes an 800 ton ship by her side lo SHIP COLUMBUS .- A new three-decker merchan

VOLUME XVIII .-- NO. 5.

THE ORIGINAL STORE.

THE BOSTON CHINA TEA CO No. 198 Washington street, (Opposite the Marlboro' Hotel,)

AS been in operation for five years.—Originated for the sole purpose of buying and selling Teas and Coffees, and nothing else; it has met with mer, ampled success. Purchasing whole chops at once, and selling for cash only, at a small advance on the pound, they were enabled to make better selections, and sell cheaper than those not engaged exclusively in the trade. As a general rule there is BOSTON,

TWENTY PER CENT. SAVED!

n purchasing of us. We will sell 5 lbs. good Black Tea, for 5 lbs. superior Black Tea, (Oolong flaver,) 5 lbs. superior Black Tea, (Oolong flaver,) 1 50
5 lbs. good Green Tea,
1 75
5 lbs. good strong Young Hyson,
2 00
5 lbs. delicious Green Tea,
Many Stores charge 75 cents per pound for so
BETTER TEA. All our Teas are packed in a style peculiarly our own, in half pound to ten pound packages, comprising over 50 different kinds, and labelled
with our own label, duly copy-righted, to counterfeit
which is forgery.

which is forgery.

Achowe, a NATIVE CHINARAN, who has had many years experience in Canton, (his native place,) m this business, will be found at the Company's Ware-house, directing and superintending the packing, &c., and will be happy to have his friends call on

DO OUR AIM IS

TO SELL GOOD TEA CHEAP FOR CASH Any person, by enclosing the money in a letter, in presence of a postmaster, and sending by many will have the Teas carefully packed and forwarded. as directed.

Orders sent through express men, answered with
the same care as on a personal application, and with

comptness.

An exclusive agent for the sale of our Teas, will be appointed in each town in New England, by plication to the Company, in Boston, postage and AGENTS. EMPLOY NO TRAVELLING

REDDING & CO., Proprietors.



AVING entirely retired from travelling, informs may at all times be found at her NO. 40 CAMBRIDGE STREET,

(OPPOSITE LYNDE STREET,) BOSTON, MASS., where she will be ready to attend to all diseases in cident to the Human Frame, in Men, Women, and Children, except those arising from immorality.

MRS. MOTT has had great experience and success

her practice, during her long stay in R. in her practice, during her long stay in Boston, also in the principal towns in Massachusetts and New Hampshire that she has visited during the four of five seasons past, which is very generally known, and in fact so much so, as not to require further comments. Her method of treatment and curing is enments. Her method of treatment and curing is en-tirely different from many others in the profession. —Her medicines are all compounded by herself from ROOTS, HERBS, GUMS, BALSAMS AND ESSENTIAL OILS

Many of which are raised and gathered expressly for her in Europe. She has in many instances performed cures of diseases which have baffled the skill of

the most eminent physicians in the country.

Persons that reside at a distance from Boston, who cannot make it convenient to consult Mrs. Mott personally, can do so by letter directed as above, explaining their case fully, and receive her answer by return of mail.

P Medicines forwarded to all parts of the United

States in perfect safety by expresses from Boston.

The Letters must be post paid to receive attention.

Boston, June 18th, 1847. NEW ENGLAND

SECOND HAND CLOTHING STORE, No. 56 Union st., . JOHN WRIGHT

EEPS constantly on hand, a great variety of New and Second Hand CLOTHING. Goods of all kinds, such as old clothes, W.I. Goods, Watches, Boots and Shoes, &c., exchanged for New Clothing.

Cash advanced on all kinds of Goods from \$1 to 100.

MEDICATED INHALATION. IN PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS,

ASTHMA, CHRONIC AFFECTIONS AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

DR. FROST CAN BE CONSULTED BY PATIENTS AT HIS OFFICE, No. 57 Cambridge Street,

BOSTON. WHERE he treats the above Complaints by a New and decided improved method, by which the Patient is principally released of the nausrating effects of continued taking of Darces, but receive his medicine by INHALATION to the parts affected, as that the healthy parts of the system need not be affected and sickened by the curative remedy, thus giving a practical remedy to the disease, and leaving nature to pursue its true course. Patients out of the city are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of their com-

plaints, the symptoms, age, habits of living, occ tion, &c. Address Post Pain-advice gratis. NOTE.—The most prevalent of all diseases incident to our climate,—CONSUMPTION,—may generally be traced to a slight cold. By an estimate not long since made, it appears that upwards of oke husberd AND FIFTY THOUSAND die annually of Pulmonary Complaints. TAKE HEED, DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS. 1yos nov19

NEW BOOKS!

COLLECTION of the Writings of Nathaniel A P. Rogers. Price \$1.
The Church as it is, or the Forlorn Hope of Slavery,
by Parker Pillsbury; second edition, revised and

improved—15 cents.

Historical and Critical Lectures on the Bible, by
John Prince, Pastor of the 2d Universalist Church, in Danvers-\$1. Water Cure Manual, by Joel Shew, M. D.-W

cents. noughts on the Death Penalty, by Chas. C. Burleigh-25 cents. Revelations, &c., by A. J. Davis, the Clairvoyant-

Dr. Lardner's Popular Lecture on Science and Art, in 2 vols.

For sale by BELA MARSH,

BOYS' CLOTHING. SAMUEL WILSON, 10 Brattle street, having

Omade recent additions to his Stock, is prepared to furnish BOYS' CLOTHING, of as good material and fit, and at as cheap prices, as can be obtained in the city. Call and see. D. S. GRANDIN, M. D., DENTIST,

238. WASHINGTON STREET, . . All operations warranted. JOSEPH H. TURPIN

WOULD invite the attention of his friends and the public to his

Daguerrian Gallery, No. 138 HANDYR STREET,
Where he pledges himself to execute Miniatures with
a life-like finish, and on as moderate terms as any
others in the profession.

Oct. 22. ISAAC CALDWELL'S Genteel Boarding House,

Removed from No. 20 Butolph-street, to No. 12 Bel knap-street, near Cambridge-street.

C. would respectfully inform the public-thathe has fitted up and opened his house to accommodate with Board and Lodging those who may favor him with their patronage. He respectfully solicits share. No pains will be spared to render it in every way apleasant and agreeable house. Terms medicate.

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